

Polish Printers Set to Strike Over Union Access to Media

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
WARSAW — Polish printers set to strike Monday...

larity sensitive in a Communist state, since they are supposed to convey the party's official version of the truth.

Solidarity is demanding that the state's propaganda offensive, which reached a crescendo prior to the trip by Mr. Kania and Gen. Jaruzelski, to the Soviet Union, be halted, and that it be given time to respond.

The union's national leadership is called a two-day nationwide newspaper strike beginning Wednesday — a form of protest it never used before — to demand an end to a sharp propaganda offensive against it...

Czechoslovakia seems to be relishing its role as a hard-line inquisitor of Poland, Page 2.

Additionally, the union is insisting that agreements reached with the government in March to give Solidarity limited weekly television and radio time, and access to certain newspapers, be immediately implemented.

Awkward Challenge

In Warsaw, printers and journalists held meetings throughout the day with Solidarity leaders...

played here to speak about the Soviet Union. "But newspapers — that's another thing."

No Negotiations

Solidarity already publishes its own, highly popular weekly magazine, and its local chapters and other industrial enterprises put out their own roughly printed bulletins...

Violation of Rights

Attacking the strike, the state-run television Monday night read a communiqué from 49 unnamed Polish journalists who called the planned action "a violation of human rights because it violates the rights of every citizen of this country to have the media."

U.S. Imported Enriched Uranium From Russians for First Time in 1980

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet-American trade, which has been limping along since Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan, was given impetus from an unusual source last year — the transfer of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union.

Thomas L. Neff, an authority on the uranium market who heads the International Energy Studies Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, noted that the Soviet Union had been enriching uranium for utilities in Western Europe, especially West Germany, since 1974.

Gaseous Compound

At Exxon Nuclear, R.W. McCullough, manager of corporate affairs, said it was the first enriched uranium received directly from the Soviet Union.

Attack on Reactor

The suspension on plane delivery originally was imposed June 10 by Reagan's administration...

Secret Plant

In an unrelated transaction last year, Soviet enriched uranium originally intended for an Austrian utility was imported from West Germany...

Enrichment

Enrichment, a crucial step in the manufacture of nuclear fuel, raises the concentration of the fissionable isotope, uranium-235, from seven-tenths of 1 percent in naturally occurring ore to the approximately 3 percent needed for reactor fuel.

U.S. Lifts Ban On Shipping F-16s to Israel

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The United States is lifting a three-month embargo on the shipment of sophisticated fighter-bomber aircraft to Israel...

The embargo was extended to include six more F-16s on June 17 in response to an Israeli raid on Palestinian Liberation Organization installations in populated areas of Beirut.



OIL MINISTERS MEET — Humberto Calderón Berti of Venezuela, at right in dark suit, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, at left with folder, after a session of several OPEC ministers in Geneva on Monday.

Mr. Haig said the decision had been made after an intensive review of Israel's actions, including conversations with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

When no decision on whether to resume shipments had been made by Aug. 10, the White House announced that the ban also would apply to two F-15 fighter-bombers scheduled for shipment that day...

Mr. Haig noted that a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Lebanon had brought a "positive element" to the Middle East situation.

The Israeli government called the suspension an unjust and damaging action, and Mr. Begin said Sunday that his country will make no promises on how it will use the weapons it has purchased.

Mr. Haig said President Reagan's decision to resume deliveries of F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers to Israel is not linked to Mr. Begin's scheduled U.S. visit in September.

All F-16s in the U.S. fleet were grounded Aug. 7 because of equipment problems with the plane's electronic systems. At the same time the F-16s already in Israel also were grounded.

U.S. Reported to Pick Banker as Paris Envoy

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Investment banker Evan G. Galbraith has been appointed by President Reagan as the next U.S. ambassador to France...

Beirut Fighting

In Beirut, Syrian tanks move to disperse warring pro-Iranian and pro-Soviet Lebanese militias in the city's southern fringe...

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New Delhi — Thousands of demonstrators staged a rally and almost the entire opposition walked out of Parliament on Monday in protest against the Indian government's new powers to outlaw strikes in "essential services."

Untouchables' Hope: Conversion to Islam

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New York Times Service

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INSIDE

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Prague Seems to Relish Its Role as Hard-Line Inquisitor of Poland

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Staff Writer

PRAGUE — In the old interrogation technique, the captive is questioned by two men alternately. One plays the tough guy, brutal and uncompromising. The other is relatively sympathetic.

For the past year, since the eruption of the Polish workers' Czechoslovakia has taken the role of the tough interrogator, giving the Soviet Union a chance to seem less harsh. Through the speeches of its leaders and comments in the officially controlled media, Prague has conducted an unremitting propaganda campaign against Poland's independent trade unions and "revisionists" in the Communist Party.

'The Facts Speak'

The Kremlin's blasts have seemed mild by comparison. The tough-soft approach was perfected at the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress in April, when President Gustav Husak spoke menacingly of the duty of all Communist countries to save Poland. The next day it was left to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev to relax the psychological tension a little by expressing confidence that Polish Communists could manage by themselves.

Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper, Rude Pravo, denies that Czechoslovakia is leading an anti-Polish campaign. But in an interview he agreed that the Czechoslovak press devotes more extensive coverage to Polish affairs than do other news media in the Soviet bloc.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"We let the facts speak for themselves," he said. Western diplomats here are convinced that all comment on Poland is closely coordinated with Moscow. It is not as if the Czechoslovaks are speaking out of turn. All the same, for historical and political reasons, the Prague leadership appears to relish its assigned role.

These diplomats say the principal reason for the hard-line reaction on Poland is psychological fear of contamination. In the short term, this would not appear justified. As long as the Polish experiment is associated with empty food stores it is unlikely to appeal to ordinary Czechs and Slovaks who are accustomed to relatively high living standards.

'I Told You So'

The long-term outlook could be different, however, particularly if Poland is successful with economic reforms.

blame for Poland's economic crisis on the "political ambitions" of the leaders of the independent trade union federation Solidarity and the "weakness" of Polish authorities.

One reason suggested by Mr. Porybny of Rude Pravo for Czechoslovakia's outspokenness on Poland is its own experience in 1968. In the official Czechoslovak version, the liberalization movement known as the "Prague Spring" represented a grave crisis that was gradually resolved thanks to Soviet intervention and "a normalization process" during which hundreds of thousands of reformers were purged.

According to this analysis, repeated by Mr. Porybny, Czechoslovakia is now particularly well-placed to give advice to Poland on how to deal with the threat of counterrevolution. Because Poland participated in the 1968 invasion, Prague can claim to be repaying the "fraternal assistance" it received then.

A second reason is that Czechoslovakia's own economy has suffered as a result of Poland's failure to meet contractual obligations for coal and other raw materials. Several Czechoslovak factories have closed official refusal to give an exact figure for the shortfall in supplies and it is not clear to what extent Poland is being used as a whipping boy for domestic economic difficulties.

There's a new leadership and a new Central Committee, but now we're seeing street demonstrations," he said. "The crisis continues and the economic situation is catastrophic. The counterrevolutionaries are strengthening their positions. From the authorities, we hear only words... nothing but words."

The implication of Mr. Porybny's remarks is that eventually the Polish experiment will collapse on its own. So desperate will the economic problems become that Solidarity will lose popular support.

There then will be a three-to-five-year "normalization" process on the Czechoslovak model in which the Polish party reasserts traditional controls over society.

In the meantime, the Czechoslovak leadership is taking no chances. A crackdown on dissidents, notably members of Charter 77 human rights movement, is in progress. Three weeks ago, a Prague court sentenced a former Charter 77 spokesman, Rudolf Barbek, to seven and a half years in prison on subversion charges, a particularly harsh sentence even by Czechoslovak standards.

On the economic front, Polish developments appear to have strangled the prospect for any major reforms in Czechoslovakia. A Western diplomat in Eastern Europe, "With so much uncertainty elsewhere in Eastern Europe, this is not the time for rocking the boat here."

The consequence, political analysts agree, has been to strengthen the already dominant ideologies in the Czechoslovak leadership at the expense of technocrats. At a Central Committee meeting in October, even modest and economically justified price increases were delayed.

Syrian Armored Units Seek to Disperse Battling Militias in Beirut; 20 Are Killed

BEIRUT — Syrian tanks moved to disperse warring pro-Iranian and pro-Soviet Lebanese militias Monday in Beirut's southern fringe, where two days of fighting left at least 20 persons dead and 68 wounded, police said.

A police spokesman said at least 10 of those killed and most of the wounded were civilians caught in a cross fire of mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns. As fighting raged, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan flew to Saudi Arabia in quest of an Arab summit

conference to take up the confrontation between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan reiterated in a magazine interview that Lebanon was seeking an air defense network to cope with Israeli raids such as those mounted during a 15-day Israel-PLO battle last month in which more than 300 people were killed in Beirut and most of southern Lebanon's highway bridges were destroyed. The fighting was halted by a cease-fire July 24 arranged by the United States and the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the police spokesman said crossing points between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors were closed because of heavy sniping in nine residential neighborhoods.

Armored units from the Arab Deterrent Force, which is predominantly Syrian, moved at mid-

morning into the southern suburbs of Chiyah and Sfar in an attempt to set up buffer zones to separate the combatants.

Cease-fire calls were made through bullhorns as the Syrians intervened. The police spokesman said hostilities had decreased but not all guns had fallen silent.

Guns in Moslem West Beirut killed a former Christian militiaman, his 9-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son in an ambush Sunday that also left two bodyguards dead. One of the bodyguards was identified as a PLO member.

The fighting involved members of the pro-Iranian Amal militia and the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party.

The Syrians are trying to police a 56-month armistice that halted the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war between rightist Christians and an alliance of leftist Moslems and Palestinians.

However, factional fighting between leftists and rightists has prevented national reconciliation in this half-Christian, half-Moslem Mediterranean nation of 3 million.

There also has been an on-again, off-again confrontation between the Syrians and the rightist Christian Phalange Party and between Israel and Yasser Arafat's PLO.

13 Killed in Turkish Crash

ANKARA — Two buses collided Sunday on the Ankara-Istanbul highway about 120 miles (192 kilometers) west of Ankara, killing 13 passengers and injuring 58.

21 Approved for Cabinet In Iran; Leftists Executed

BEIRUT — Iran's parliament approved all but one member of the Cabinet of Premier Mohammed Javad Bahonar on Monday, and Tehran Radio reported the execution of 23 Mujahaddin Khalq guerrillas by government firing squads.

The Paris news agency reported that after two days of debate on the new government, the Majlis (parliament) gave a decisive vote of confidence to 21 of the 22 members of the Cabinet.

Pars said Ehsan Tajgardan, the nominee for the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, failed to secure the adequate vote. The agency did not say why and it also failed to report the vote in figures.

Mr. Bahonar's Cabinet includes 13 new ministers; the rest were in the government of the former premier, Mohammed Ali Rajai, who is now president.

Woman Executed
The state-run radio said 23 members of the central committee of the Mujahaddin Khalq organization had been executed in Tehran's Evin Prison for "armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic of Iran" and for "waging war against God and God's prophet."

Vatican Planning First Audit Over Deficit of Curia

PHILADELPHIA — The Vatican will audit its governing unit for the first time because of annual losses of about \$25 million, according to Cardinal John Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia.

Cardinal Krol, in an interview published in Sunday's edition of The Bulletin, said that the Vatican should first catalog what was termed its "far-flung" properties. After that, it plans to hire an accounting firm to audit the finances of the Roman Catholic Church. He said this had never been done before.

The cardinal was one of 15 cardinals appointed by Pope John Paul II to review Curia finances. The Vatican disclosed a month ago that the Curia had a deficit of \$1 billion Italian lire (about \$247 million at the current rate).

More than 60 percent of the Vatican's annual budget is used to pay salaries of 5,000 Curia employees. Cardinal Krol said. The annual deficit of the Curia traditionally has been covered by worldwide voluntary contributions and the special annual collection called Peter's Pence.

Bani-Sadr Denies Report
PARIS (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Monday that he intended to continue to live in France and denied foreign press reports he planned to settle in Egypt.

He told the newspaper France-Soir that reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had offered him asylum were "false and deliberately circulated" by Pars news agency.

China Nightspot Reopens With A New Morality

PEKING — The Peace Cafe, closed last year because of its reputation as the wildest nightspot in Peking, has reopened with a ban on dancing and loud music and a limit of one bottle of beer per person.

Once a hangout for the smart set, the cafe was closed in the spring of 1980 because of its rowdy patrons, rude, swaggering children of high officials, occasional fistfights and unduly young women.

A poster on the wall now exhorts young patrons to heed the latest morality campaign by observing the "five stresses" — decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality — and the "four beauties" — beauty of mind, language, behavior and environment.

Through the committee initially

Printers Threaten to Strike Over Attacks on Solidarity

Monday that the government had opened no negotiations over the planned strike, and that on Monday some printing presses had closed.

The preparations for the strike ended a momentary lull that followed the decision by an obscure committee for the defense of political prisoners to call off rallies — and, bad enough people gathered, marches on Warsaw — that were originally to have started Monday.

The government had warned that it would use "any appropriate means" to stop the protests, and both Solidarity and the new Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, had spoken out against them.

French Aid Pledged
PARIS (Reuters) — Jozef Czapka, the Polish foreign minister, Monday gave France a detailed account of his country's economic plight and received a pledge of continued help.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said after the meeting here: "France will assist Poland right through." He promised to supply food and semifinished products.

U.S. Skepticism
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department said Monday that the recent Soviet promise of fresh economic assistance to Poland may not add anything to past pledges.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said: "The Soviet agreement to defer repayment for five years of Polish debts to Moscow may in fact be no more than what was announced in February, and we believe that the Soviet promise of additional raw materials and consumer goods for Poland may be only a repetition of a similar pledge made last December."

Soviet Aide Accuses U.S. Of Risking Confrontation

WASHINGTON — The military policies of the Reagan administration have put relations between the United States and the Soviet Union on a "collision course" that threatens "serious, serious troubles," the Kremlin's leading specialist on America says.

George Arbatov, a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, accused the Reagan administration of aggravating world tensions through nuclear arms escalation. He said in an interview Sunday on ABC television that the two superpowers should engage in "mutual, reciprocal restraint."

Mr. Arbatov said that Moscow eagerly awaits a signal from the United States to improve relations. He added that a recent call by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for U.S. incentives for Soviet restraint "didn't sound like a signal" because it followed too closely President Reagan's decision to build the neutron bomb.

"We should thank Mr. Haig that he didn't call us terrorists and murderers in this speech," Mr. Arbatov said, "but it just didn't produce a very serious impression" in Moscow.

Neutron Bomb
"I think that Soviet-American relations really are in very bad shape," Mr. Arbatov said. "I think that the American administration really pursues a war policy."

Among Soviet concerns Mr. Arbatov mentioned the increased U.S. military budget, the administration's decision to sell lethal nuclear weapons, and the decision to build a neutron bomb.

He said the Soviet Union does

not subscribe to the view that the neutron bomb is a defensive weapon. "It is an absolutely offensive weapon," he asserted.

"If you want restraint," he said, "it has to be reciprocal restraint. We are ready to take such commitments upon ourselves. If we go in the direction of only accusing each other, of only increasing armaments, using threats... I think then we are on a collision course that will bring us to very serious, serious troubles."

He said he was "not too optimistic" about the prospects that will emerge from a meeting in New York next month at which Mr. Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are to discuss nuclear arms reduction in Western Europe.

OPEC President Confirms Oil Price Cut Being Considered at Geneva Conference

GENEVA — Both conservative Saudi Arabia and hard-line Libya predicted Monday that OPEC would reach agreement on unified prices for oil cartel's emergency conference opening Wednesday.

"I expect agreement on unified prices on Wednesday," said the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, after a closed-door meeting of a committee that sought to lay the groundwork for a full OPEC meeting on Wednesday.

Sheikh Yamani's optimism was shared by the Libyan oil minister, Abdussalam Mohammed Zagzar, who said, "I think there will be a compromise."

The president of OPEC, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, confirmed that the cartel's members were considering an unprecedented rollback in crude oil prices in exchange for a price increase by Saudi Arabia. He said the negotiations centered on a \$34-per-barrel base price and a \$37 ceiling for top-quality African crudes.

That formula reportedly would be acceptable to Sheikh Yamani, whose nation charges \$32 per barrel for its oil and is the largest producer of the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Saudi Arabia rejected the proposal in May.

Because Saudi Arabia produces about 10 million barrels of oil daily, or more than 40 percent of the OPEC total, an agreement on \$34 would raise the average OPEC oil price by slightly more than 2 percent.

An agreement would represent the first overall price rollback in OPEC's 20-year history and would end more than two years of disinflation in pricing.

Yamani Hopeful
Sheikh Yamani said he was hopeful that OPEC might even agree on a unified price of "less than \$34" a barrel.

Mr. Zagzar said he was ready to bring his country's top quality crude down from the present \$40 a barrel but would not commit himself on whether he was willing to go as low as \$37. "It depends on everybody," he said.

Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela, one of the countries holding out most strongly against price cuts, said he would have trouble explaining a decision to cut his price to the Venezuelan Congress.

He said he had managed to carry the legislature with him when he refused to join a scramble for high prices in a sellers' market when oil was short in 1979, adding that Venezuelans simply would not understand a price cut now.

Further Talks Seen
Unlike African and some Middle Eastern exporters, Venezuela is managing to retain its market in the current glut.

There was also some speculation among observers that the meeting might aim only at narrowing the present \$32-to-\$40 price range as a first step back to a unified price.

China Nightspot Reopens With A New Morality

PEKING — The Peace Cafe, closed last year because of its reputation as the wildest nightspot in Peking, has reopened with a ban on dancing and loud music and a limit of one bottle of beer per person.

Once a hangout for the smart set, the cafe was closed in the spring of 1980 because of its rowdy patrons, rude, swaggering children of high officials, occasional fistfights and unduly young women.

A poster on the wall now exhorts young patrons to heed the latest morality campaign by observing the "five stresses" — decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality — and the "four beauties" — beauty of mind, language, behavior and environment.

Through the committee initially

French Aid Pledged
PARIS (Reuters) — Jozef Czapka, the Polish foreign minister, Monday gave France a detailed account of his country's economic plight and received a pledge of continued help.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said after the meeting here: "France will assist Poland right through." He promised to supply food and semifinished products.

U.S. Skepticism
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department said Monday that the recent Soviet promise of fresh economic assistance to Poland may not add anything to past pledges.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said: "The Soviet agreement to defer repayment for five years of Polish debts to Moscow may in fact be no more than what was announced in February, and we believe that the Soviet promise of additional raw materials and consumer goods for Poland may be only a repetition of a similar pledge made last December."

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WORLD NEWS

Ethnic Germans Detained in Moscow

MOSCOW — A group of Soviet ethnic Germans, detained previously in a transit camp, were detained by police in Moscow's Red Square on Monday by a series of powerful blasts at a mass demonstration.

Zimbabwe Camp Is Cleared After Explosions

INKOMO BARRACKS, Zimbabwe — Army engineers detonated rockets and other explosives Monday that had been scattered over a camp by a series of powerful blasts at a mass demonstration.

World Church Council Meets in East Germany

DRESDEN, East Germany — Erich Honecker, leader of the East German Communist Party, on Monday welcomed the 140-member Church Council of the World Council of Churches, which assembled for a 30-day meeting in a suburban Dresden church.

U.S. Judge Orders Release of Detained Cubans

ATLANTA — After chastising the U.S. government Monday for court demands for a speedy release of Cuban refugees here, U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob ordered the release this week of as many as 800 refugees from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Another Inmate Joins Fast in Northern Ireland Prison

BELFAST — Another imprisoned Irish nationalist guerrilla, Jackie McMullen, joined the hunger strike at the Maze prison here Monday, Michael Devine continued to deteriorate on the 57th day of his fast.

Woman Executed

The state-run radio said 23 members of the central committee of the Mujahaddin Khalq organization had been executed in Tehran's Evin Prison for "armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic of Iran" and for "waging war against God and God's prophet."

Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie

PETER GRAHAM said in a recent Herald Tribune article. "The celebrated, and often celebrity-packed Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously gentle lighting... The interesting 140-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellar),

Morocco Claims 90 Guerrillas Killed in Attack

RABAT — Moroccan armed forces have killed 90 guerrillas in a clash in the south of the country, the Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday.

Portuguese Controllers

The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Association said last week that sympathetic actions in the strike should be canceled. Portugal's controllers out their planned boycott from a week to 48 hours after the appeal, but refused to cancel it outright.

Poison Toll at 96 in Spain

MADRID — Authorities said Monday that five persons had died during the past three days from poisonous cooking and a half death toll in 96. The oil, which contains rapeseed oil treated with industrial waste, had been sold illegally door to door.

Correction

A New York Times dispatch published in some editions of Monday's International Herald Tribune reported incorrectly that the U.S. ambassadorship in Paris has been vacant since Arthur A. Hartman, a career diplomat, resigned the post following President Reagan's election. In keeping with U.S. diplomatic practice, Mr. Hartman submitted his resignation at that time but remains ambassador until a new envoy has been chosen.

Death Notice

JOHN WALLIS, journalist, died in New, on August 14, aged 72, after a long illness. Husband of Lella. Father of Johnny and Dicky.

Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie

One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

PETER GRAHAM said in a recent Herald Tribune article. "The celebrated, and often celebrity-packed Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously gentle lighting... The interesting 140-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellar),

comprises various seasonal hors d'oeuvres, a main course, green salad with cherry vinegar and the oil of your choice (corn, ground-nut, olive or walnut), and a free run of cheeses and impeccable desserts." Other assets: discretion, quiet, and good value. Call for reservations: 260.37.80

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Rockets of South African Rebels Catch Little but Political Graffiti

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

OHANNESBURG — Elsie Ranka, a black maid on a military base outside Pretoria, received a message last week that was sent from white South Africa. It was a 122mm Soviet-made rocket that crashed through her ceiling about, however, injuring her.

If that rocket or three others fell on the base without exploding had struck anything of literary importance, the message would have been that the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, the rival Pan Africanist Congress, had developed the capacity to strike effectively near the South African capital.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The government calls them terrorists, but the guerrillas seem to have sought to avoid actions that jeopardize civilians of any color. Explosions this month in central London and a Port Elizabeth shopping center were so out of character that the question was raised of whether another group had come on the scene, perhaps

Some blacks who acknowledge "closeness" to the African National Congress — belonging to or supporting the aims of a banned organization is a crime — contend that its tactics will inevitably become harsher when the black masses understand the necessity for violent struggle and when the underground is strong enough to sustain it. The greatest restraint now is not doctrine but the effectiveness of the South African security apparatus, which has consistently managed to penetrate the movement.

Police are able to detain people without trial and without even having to acknowledge the fact of imprisonment. Authorities are regularly accused of torture, but they also have been able to use material incentives to gain the cooperation of blacks.

Black Trained Insurgents

The African National Congress cannot launch operations without putting its few trained insurgents at a severe risk. Indications are that the military arm is holding down recruitment to try to deal with infiltration. According to South African estimates, fewer than 1,500 men are trained or in training in Angola, East Germany or the Soviet Union. Most of these left South Africa after the black revolt in Soweto and other centers in 1976 and 1977.

The movement's greatest weakness is its lack of a reliable clandestine structure within South Africa. It has a network of sympathizers, blacks and even a few whites who are ready to take chances. But its operations almost invariably in-

idents of sabotage have come most weekly in past months, but cost to the white state is probably less than a small dip in the price of gold. Yet the attacks serve a form of political graffiti, reading whites and blacks alike of existence of a resistance movement and of the industrial state's nerability.

The African National Congress certainly more than the sum of efforts underground or in exile, efforts it has been reasonably effective on the diplomatic front, sponsoring boycotts and keeping opposition to white rule at the top of the union's agenda. It is also a political tradition, serving as a vehicle for the aspirations of the South African blacks — as anyone can tell, a majority who think the solution to the country's conflicts is simply to let whites share power.

Weinberger's Son, in Newly Created Post, Joins List of Officials' Kin in Government

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a small office in fashionable midtown Manhattan, Caspar W. Weinberger Jr. began setting up shop last week for the International Communication Agency.

Mr. Weinberger is not the Cabinet officer whose name is now familiar. He is the secretary of defense's 34-year-old son, and he was red for the newly created job with a GS-15 civil service rank — salary range \$44,500 to \$70,112.

The agency's director, Charles Wick, a longtime friend of the father Mr. Weinberger, Young Mr. Weinberger, according to Mr. Wick, has "a dazzling mind" and a working IQ — one of the top 10 at Harvard.

The younger Mr. Weinberger is blushing a new "public liaison" in New York, which will be an extension of the large and congressional liaison maintained by the agency in Washington.

is task, he explains, is to tell story of America's overseas information apparatus to the American press and taxpayers at home. At present, he said, he has "a security problem" and asked the precise location of his New York office not be revealed.

Worked as Consultant

Before Mr. Wick discovered Mr. Weinberger was working in independent public relations consultant and, before that, for the State of America in its government information department.

Mr. Wick said that "I got a very bright guy," said Wick. "Of course, he happens to be the name of another very bright man." Mr. Wick said that it figure into the decision.

Mr. Weinberger is one of several relatives of Reagan administration officials who have followed their prominent kin into the government. The fact is that the federal government often becomes a family affair when new administrations arrive, Democratic and Republican. President John F. Kennedy appointed his brother Robert as general, and President Richard M. Nixon, in an administration, White House aide John D. Ehrlichman said time.

statute that regulates nepotism in the federal bureaucracy bans an existing government official from hiring a relative "in agency he is serving or over which he exercises jurisdiction." "Otherwise, nothing has been done from being hired in any

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veiling sending agents into South Africa across a border — the usual route is from Mozambique via Swaziland — and getting them out as soon as possible.

From the vantage point of South Africa, it is difficult to say whether the recent increase in underground activity is meant as reprisal or as part of a long-term strategy for seizing power. The indications have been that the African National Congress hopes to serve as a catalyst for a mass uprising, rather than launching a guerrilla war against Africa's strongest power. The battleground is often said to be the factory floor, where black trade unions have been allowed a tenuous legal existence.

The attraction of the labor front is partly ideological: If the unions can be seen as agents of change, then the revolution can be viewed as a class rather than racial struggle. Deciding who may belong to the revolution — whether whites can play a role — has become a big issue among blacks, however.

Police are able to detain people without trial and without even having to acknowledge the fact of imprisonment. Authorities are regularly accused of torture, but they also have been able to use material incentives to gain the cooperation of blacks.

Watergate Tape Show Remains Smash Hit in Washington

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Prentices, a couple from Britain on their first trip to Washington, tried to see the Smithsonian, the FBI and Congress. What really caught their fancy, though, were the tapes of Richard M. Nixon.

"We followed Watergate quite closely at the time," Gordon Prentice, 30, said the other day, after hearing John W. Dean 3d alert Mr. Nixon to a "cancer on the presidency," a high spot in the White House conversations. "But this," he added with a Scottish lilt, "is completely fascinating."

Much to the surprise of the staff at the National Archives, who had planned to end the 14-month run of the tapes at summer's end, people still are flocking to the weekly sessions — and still giving the 31 tapes rave reviews.

"We expected interest to drop off, but it really hasn't," Ben Rubin, an archives spokesman, said of the recordings, whose 12½ hours

are played over a seven-day cycle. "So instead of retiring the tapes and making them available on individual request, we'll probably be playing them indefinitely."

Every week, between 75 and 100 people show up at the building's entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue to hear the tapes. In all, about 15,000 — from as far away as Australia and Nepal — have done so since the archives started playing them in May of last year.

Serving as host for the sessions, which are held in a second-floor reading room, is one of the 25 professional archivists involved in cataloging the 6,000 hours of tapes and 20,000 cubic feet of presidential papers yet to be made public. On duty recently was Scott Parham, 50, a former history teacher.

He explained that 30 of the tapes span a period from June 23, 1972 — six days after the Watergate break-in — to April 19, 1973; that they were made public by an act of Congress; and that all 30 were used as prosecution evidence in the trial of several of Mr. Nixon's associates. (The remaining tape — a discussion among Mr. Nixon, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and other officials in the Oval Office on March 23, 1971 — concerns price supports for milk producers.)

Jim Hastings, deputy director of the Nixon Project, said that aside from tourists, the tapes have attracted a number of other inquisitive people in recent months — summer congressional interns, scholars from Finland, and a contingent of African journalists who emerged from their session "with glazed eyes," he reported.

Two weeks ago, Samuel Dash, the former counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee and now a professor at Georgetown University, dropped by to hear them for the first time — eight years after his staff coaxed the secret of their existence from a White House aide, Alexander P. Butterfield.

Conspiratorial Tone

"I didn't want to go over there just by myself," said Mr. Dash. "You know, since I had such a major role in the thing, I just wouldn't have felt comfortable about it. But when one of the [Georgetown] faculty members told me a group of them was going, I thought, 'Well, maybe I just ought to go over, too.'"

After attending three sessions, he said, he is glad that he did. "There's quite a difference between reading the cold print in the transcripts and actually hearing the voices and intonation — the conspiratorial tone of the voices," he said.

Eye Infection in India Hits Nearly 20 Million

NEW DELHI — Nearly 20 million people throughout India have been affected by a viral eye infection, according to a survey by the Press Trust of India.

The news agency's nationwide survey found that viral conjunctivitis was still raging although it had reached its peak in July. In the state of Assam, nearly 70 percent of the population was affected.

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Mr. Wick said that "I got a very bright guy," said Wick. "Of course, he happens to be the name of another very bright man." Mr. Wick said that it figure into the decision.

He would not disclose how many aircraft were involved in the Pakistani deal. The purchase of the F-16s with funds from Pakistan and its Islamic allies was announced at the end of a visit by Mr. Buckley to Islamabad in June.

Diplomats in Islamabad said at the time that the aircraft were planned for delivery as quickly as possible as a gesture of U.S. com-

1969, Edward C. Nixon d down a \$30,000 government job in Alaska because he did not put his brother, President Richard M. Nixon, in an administration. White House aide John D. Ehrlichman said time.



ATLANTA DENIES GUILT — Wayne B. Williams pleaded not guilty Monday in Atlanta to charges of murdering two young black men who were among 28 slain in the last two years in the city. Mr. Williams, 23, is shown leaving Fulton County Jail for the county courthouse.

Thousands Who Served Saigon Are Still Held in Jungle Camps

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

MAKUNG, Pescadore — More than six years after the Communist victory in Vietnam, countless thousands of Vietnamese who served the former Saigon government remain imprisoned in jungle camps, uncharged, untried and unsure whether they will ever be released.

Although the government in Hanoi announced in response to international criticism that in no case would imprisonment for "re-education" exceed three years, the outflow of refugees continues to bring to other shores men who have only recently been released from such concentration camps.

Pham Van Phu, who was arrested in June, 1975, for having been a judge in Saigon Criminal Court, arrived at the Pescadore Islands in the Formosa Strait on a small fishing boat in mid-June. He said he was released last January from a "re-education" camp at Xuyen Moc in Dong Nai province, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of

one by the former White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman — currently are in various stages of litigation. Both men seek financial compensation from the General Services Administration, while Mr. Nixon also is attempting to limit public access to the materials.

Mr. Hastings said that the 31 private conversations, which Congress released to the public over Mr. Nixon's protests, still could have a bearing on the suits.

"I want to make sure that nobody says something wrong," he said in explaining why he declined to let his staff members talk to a reporter. "We just say what the tapes are. We don't interpret them."

Karmal Angered By Arms Trade

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Babrak Karmal has ordered Afghan military commanders to step up a campaign against arms smugglers because of recent substantial inflows of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Moslem rebels, Radio Kabul reported.

"The Afghan revolution faces great dangers from agents and American and Chinese imperialism," the Sunday broadcast quoted Mr. Karmal as saying.

The broadcast said that in recent weeks large quantities of U.S. and Chinese weapons had been captured from Moslem rebels battling the Communist government and the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan.

Mr. Hastings said that while the tapes "no longer have a great informational value," they still are a touchy subject at the archives. Three lawsuits concerning the Nixon presidential collection there — two brought by Mr. Nixon and

the former South Vietnamese capital. Mr. Phu said about 4,000 prisoners remained there, of whom all but 200 had been junior officers, lieutenants and captains in the South Vietnamese Army. The others were low-level and medium-level civil servants like himself. The Xuyen Moc camp was particularly big, the 41-year-old former judge said, but each of the south's 39 provinces is known to have one or more camps.

Shipowner Shifts Policy on Rescues

LONDON — The American-owned Sea Containers Co. said Monday that in the future it would no longer necessarily pick up all Vietnamese boat people encountered by its ships on the high seas.

A spokesman for the firm said it would continue to observe international safety regulations at sea and pick up refugees whose lives appeared in danger. Otherwise, refugees will merely be given assistance and left at sea, he said.

He said the change of policy was to protest against what the company felt was a lack of support from governments for ships that pick up refugees and then have difficulty finding a home for them.

India Flood Toll at 442

NEW DELHI — The Parliament was told Monday that 442 persons had been killed and an estimated two billion rupees (\$250 million) damage had been caused to crops and property by recent floods and monsoon rains in 10 states.

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Signing the Bills

With the signing of his tax and budget bills, President Reagan has changed the direction of U.S. economic development. The economy has been knocked back and forth many times in recent years, but generally by the unexpected and the unintended — by war, by oil crises, by surges of inflation. This time it's being done deliberately, in pursuit of an explicit purpose. For most Americans, the measure of success will probably be the inflation rate, and whether it now declines without creating higher unemployment and hardship.

The effects ought to begin to be visible rather soon. Most of the reduction in corporation taxes is retroactive to the beginning of the year. The cut in withheld income taxes arrives in a month and a half, barely time for the Treasury Department to distribute the new tables. Most of the budget cuts take effect at the same time, at the beginning of the fiscal year on Oct. 1.

There's an important difference between the tax bill and the budget bill — a reminder of which you will repeatedly be reminded through the remaining three and a half years of this administration's term. The tax bill is designed to produce progressively larger reductions in revenue as time passes. It is expected to reduce next year's revenues by perhaps \$38 billion below the level that the previous law would have collected. But in 1983 the reduction will be more than twice as large, and in 1984 almost four times as large.

In contrast, the budget bill that the president has signed will reduce spending a little more, but only a little, as the years pass. The

tax bill was designed to be the only major tax legislation that this administration will require. But the budget bill is to be only the first of many, under the Reagan strategy. That's why the administration forcefully emphasizes the necessity for Congress, when it returns to work in September, to keep making still more cuts in spending for the year immediately ahead.

If the administration should fall behind in its schedule of budget cuts, there would be an immediate impact on interest rates. The Treasury has already announced that, for the rest of this year, it will have to borrow more than it had expected. The reaction in the financial markets is one of the reasons why rates are staying extraordinarily high this summer. The threat of high rates is one that the White House not only foresees, but consciously built into its program to act as the enforcer of its intention to keep tightening spending.

For Mr. Reagan, the ceremony of signing these two bills must have been an extraordinarily gratifying moment. The legislation is not merely important but crucial to his presidency. It has been enacted in six months during which the whole fiscal issue has moved on his terms, to his specifications, to his schedule. It is possible to congratulate Mr. Reagan on this remarkable feat and yet to feel deeply uneasy about the cost, to many Americans, at which these further unspecified billions of dollars are to be dropped from a budget already severely constrained.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sifting Fact and Fiction

In the black-bag snoop at the agency, the operation was known — to those few to whom it was known — as "Ishmaelia," after the mythical African republic in Evelyn Waugh's "Scoop." The Waugh cultists in that select group made deontic references to "Black Mischief." In a slightly wider circle, there were rumblings about the termination of a charismatic North African leader who was known to be bankrolling the international terrorist network, not to mention an Islamic nuclear weapon.

It looked like everything was on track until a couple of ex-chronicles of the dirty tricks chief decided to blow him out of the water by revealing some insider stock dealings. The old boys at Langley, who resented the outsider, moved like sharks at the smell of blood. Leaks turned up everywhere.

First Newsweek reported that the House Select Committee on Intelligence had sent a letter to the CIA objecting to a large-scale plan to overthrow and perhaps assassinate Libya's ruler, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The

White House denied the story. Then The Washington Post reported that the country in question was Mauritania, not Libya. The Mauritians, predictably, "went up the wall," according to one source. An embarrassed administration tried to persuade them that the report was false. Finally, The Wall Street Journal wrote that a covert operation had been planned to thwart Libyan influence in Mauritius, not Mauritania. The United States is said to have feared that the small island-nation in the Indian Ocean could become a Soviet naval base.

The first two sentences of this editorial, like the works of Waugh, are inventions inspired by life and literature. The rest is composed of fact, surmise, misinformation and disinformation. We cannot sort them out with any degree of certainty. And that is the small point to be made here. In the reporting of intelligence operations there is no way of being sure who is being used by whom; how, and for what. *Caveat lector.*

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Crime and Punishment

Is a political assassin just another murderer?

Yes, California's parole authorities have said of Sirhan Sirhan, the man who killed Robert Kennedy during the 1968 presidential campaign. Other murderers commonly are paroled after about 15 years in prison and the state Board of Prison Terms has said it will let him out after a like period, and in any case not later than Sept. 1, 1984.

No, says John Van de Kamp, the Los Angeles district attorney, in a 235-page petition to the board. Sirhan intended to kill more than a human being; he "intended to kill a vital and living part of our democratic government." His parole should be denied, the prosecutor argues, and he asks for public support. He deserves it.

This is not a case of vengefully changing the rules in midstream to stiffen Sirhan's punishment. The jury that convicted him in 1969, it should be kept in mind, sentenced him to death. And he averted that only by a fluke: California abolished the death penalty while his appeal was still pending. It was only then that the state's prior parole agency set a parole date for him, asserting that he should be treated like other murderers. He was, an official said, "a model prisoner."

That agency was later reorganized. The present Board of Prison Terms is less mechanistic, more sensible. It acknowledges that there are differences between murderers. Nevertheless, its members seem afraid of any appearance that they are treating Sirhan like

a political prisoner. They say they cannot cancel Sirhan's release date, without new circumstances or evidence.

That is just what Van de Kamp now offers in his extensive new petition. It deserves to succeed on two different grounds.

Political assassination is different. In a democracy, the life of a pauper is as precious as that of a president. But political assassination must be measured on a different scale — as it in fact is: Federal law includes distinct statutes relating to assassinations of leading officials.

But the petition also offers new evidence. Is Sirhan contrite? Surely not. One fellow inmate tells how he has repeatedly re-enacted the 1968 assassination. Is he rehabilitated? On the contrary. The petition describes death threats by Sirhan against a prison officer, an author — and even Edward Kennedy. Another prisoner quotes Sirhan as saying that if he gets out in 1984, and if the senator is president, "I'll take care of him myself. . . I've got a commitment to certain things."

Think of the piercing signal California would send to lunatics and to the rest of the world if it released such a man after such a crime and for such reasons. "This is one of those rare situations where an expression of public opinion may be considered by the Board of Prison Terms in deciding whether to cancel Sirhan's parole," says Prosecutor Van de Kamp. Here's an expression of ours: To turn Sirhan loose would be a crime.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Alarm Over Neutron Warheads

We are alarmed by the Reagan administration's decision to produce and stockpile neutron warheads because this most certainly will intensify the East-West nuclear arms race.

A UN survey has disclosed that there are now more than 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world with the destructive power equivalent to 1 million atomic bombs of the type

dropped on Hiroshima. Is there really a need to produce another type of nuclear weapon when this means a greater danger of nuclear war?

Theater nuclear weapons, including neutron warheads, make possible a war limited to Europe. Is the United States planning to employ a strategy that would bring nuclear devastation to Europe and spare itself attack? This suspicion is certainly growing.

— From the *Yomiuri Shinbun* (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 18, 1906

LONDON — The Standard in an editorial here on the controversial question of Home Rule for Ireland, says: "If sufficient safeguards were guaranteed for the protection of the rights of the loyal minority, Englishmen perhaps would not be sorry to wash their hands of the troublesome and discontented community, but in politics it is futile to reason about nonexistent conditions. We dare not give the Irish Nationalists an opportunity of affording succor and harborage to a foreign enemy, and by every sacred obligation we are bound to stand between the loyalists and their adversaries."

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1931

BOMBAY — Revival of the civil disobedience campaign by the Indian Congress was forecast today. The report was not totally unexpected, since the Congress, which in its majority favors complete independence, fears the influence of Mahatma Gandhi on the Hindu masses. Gandhi, an intellectual and idealist, would be willing to accept a constitution making India a dominion, it is felt by those who swing opinion in the congress. A new campaign against the government would naturally upset all calculations for Gandhi's participation at this fall's round-table conference in London.



A Talk With Reagan's Top Fiscal Advisor

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Economic Council chairman Murray Weidenbaum, a key member of the top Reagan economic advisory team, keeps a low profile. But he is credited by his colleagues with increasing influence on both domestic and international economic policy.

"Murray is a guy who emerges over time as someone you lean on for good quantitative work and common sense," said Tim McNamara, deputy Treasury secretary. "He's the glue that holds the rest of the economic advisers together."

In response to my questions during a wide-ranging interview, this is how Mr. Weidenbaum sees current problems:

BUDGET DEFICITS — Q. Will there be a conflict within the administration next year between the objectives of a balanced budget and rising defense expenditures?

A. We all believe in two things. One, we need a stronger defense. Two, we need a balanced budget in fiscal year 1984. We need a proper weighting, not a choice between those two objectives.

Q. If a balanced budget is not in view as 1984 approaches, would the president go to a value-added tax or other tax so as to balance the budget?

A. This administration didn't come here to raise taxes. Now, user fees, where appropriate, might be raised. But new taxes? They are not on our agenda.

INTEREST RATES — Q. Why aren't interest rates coming down as inflation recedes?

A. Interest rates will come down later this year when we see better news on inflation. The era of double-digit interest rates is behind us.

TAKEOVERS — Q. Are you concerned by the rash of recent takeovers and merger attempts?

A. No, private enterprise is private en-

terprise. I would be concerned only if some of these efforts represented government bids to take over.

WAGE POLICY — Q. I can't figure out what your wage policy is, or whether you have one.

A. Yes, we do have a wage policy, although it is true we don't believe the administration should be involved in process of private wage negotiations. Coal, not the controllers' strike, is the prototype. We believe strongly that the private market will restrain wage and price decisions: When they get to be noncompetitive, they will suffer.

TRADE — Q. How pure is the Reagan policy on free trade?

A. We have a responsibility to refrain from actions that interfere with competitive markets. We're against credit subsidies. In my role as an adviser to the president, I want to set out the desirable approach, which is a market approach, recognizing that we all operate in a real world where exceptions must be made.

THIRD WORLD — Q. What position will this government take at the North-South summit in October in Cancun, Mexico?

A. We will take a more positive position than a lot of people expect, as indeed we did at Ottawa on North-South problems. But if they [the poor nations] want the most effective form of aid, they should copy from our own formula, the benefit to be gained from private capital. Economic development is primarily a task for the private sector. Government's role is to set up an environment that is conducive to private investment, not one that scares it away.

Q. There doesn't seem to be much of a role for government, then.

A. There is a role for government. We're not a nihilist society. That role is to take

care of infrastructure — highways, education and so on.

ENERGY — Q. How about the argument that private multinational oil companies won't invest in Third World oil development unless assured there is an export market. And therefore you need World Bank financing to get the job done?

A. That answer can be found in Economics One. If there's not enough oil to export, it would be best for the developing nation involved to invest its resources in something else, and buy the oil they need. They would have some money left over.

Q. Suppose the concern is for the security of these importing nations who have an excessive dependence on OPEC oil?

A. That's not the concern of the World Bank.

Q. You don't seem to be sympathetic to the Third World plight.

A. I try to be sympathetic. But I want to identify the source of the problem. Economic doctors don't commit themselves to a policy — that's just a bedside manner. The economic doctor should prescribe serious remedies. If Party A does something to Party B, and Party B looks to Party C for a cure, something is out of kilter. You know lots of nations have a different lifestyle from what they scorn as the materialism of the West, a lifestyle they have chosen not to adopt. They point to the serious social costs of our materialistic lifestyle. But the idea that they want to share the benefits — but not the costs — of our lifestyle leaves me cold.

FOREIGN AID — Q. How about complaints from our European partners that we don't pony up our fair share of development assistance?

A. Since the end of World War II, we have been a most generous, caring society. Now, some other nations have some catching up to do, and we're happy to have them do it.

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Why U.S. Foreign Policy Is Stumbling

By Gene R. LaRoque

Gene R. LaRoque, a retired Navy rear admiral, is director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington.

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials pride themselves on having restructured U.S. foreign policy to put the Soviet menace back at center stage. Containment of the Soviet Union and a complementary U.S. military buildup are their two overarching priorities. Anti-Sovietism is to provide the coherence and direction to U.S. policy that Jimmy Carter's lacked.

More U.S. military spending and greater toughness with the Russians are plausible responses to recent world events. Mr. Carter himself eventually embraced these tactics. Ronald Reagan, in his 1980 campaign, made no secret of where his foreign-policy priorities would lie. He does have an electoral mandate, however fuzzy or fleeting, for these kinds of concerns. Irrespective of its wisdom or implementation, an aggressive anti-Soviet policy was Mr. Reagan's campaign promise, and he has been delivering. He is also winning most of the votes in Congress on these issues, and seems to have most Americans on his side.

But the crusade is already stumbling. Only a few months into his four-year term, President Reagan's foreign policy is widely criticized at home and abroad. Discontent with his monomaniacal Soviet policy is growing.

Faltering

The Japanese, the West Germans and the British have flatly refused to increase their spending for defense, and are moving ahead to increase trade with the Soviet Union.

Japan recently built a very large floating drydock for the Soviet Navy, and is considering a loan to the Soviet Union of several billion dollars to build a natural-gas pipeline. Israel, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are on independent courses while receiving large amounts of

U.S. military assistance. Increasing U.S. public opposition to U.S. military support in Central America has all but negated the administration's efforts there. Congressional opposition to renewed CIA operations in Angola has blocked another Reagan initiative. No progress has been made on the Namibia problem. Arrival of North Korean troops will diminish the already minimal U.S. influence in Zimbabwe.

Why this unexpected early faltering? A major problem for Mr. Reagan is the inherent difficulty of implementing a deceptive anti-Soviet policy. Although a new Cold War has a popular appeal in the United States today (as long as it does not hurt too much), the attempt to resurrect policies from the 1950s in 1981 requires an adroitness and ability to adapt old obsessions to new circumstances that so far seem to be beyond the capacities of our elected officials.

Confusion

Even the most hard-core Reagan national-security officials recognize that the world is more complex than it was in the 1950s, and that the resources at the disposal of the United States for confronting the Soviet Union are relatively diminished. But the Reagan people do not seem to be able to go beyond a crude, near-verbatim reaffirmation of the concept that the menace of the Soviet Union lies behind all international turmoil, and that military responses must dominate.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. even project the ultimate collapse of the Soviet regime and the destruction of Communism — the most ancient of post-1917 Western foreign policies vis-a-vis the Russians.

In view of the negative and mechanistic quality of our current anti-Soviet tack, it is no wonder that our policies are chiefly wanting in their lack of clarity about just what it is that we want from the Russians. Now that everything is focused on them, it is vital to be clear about what it is that we want them to do. Do we really seek the eventual destruction of the Soviet regime? Do we expect it to cease to be an international superpower and to withdraw into its borders and leave the rest of the world to us? Do we expect that our toughness will humble it and make it cut its military spending?

It is to concede to all of our demands, or just some of them? A good example of our confusion in this regard is the case of Poland and the China card. After first threatening to sell arms to China if

the Russians invaded Poland, we now announce our willingness to sell arms to China even though the Russians have shown a measure of restraint. Our rush to impose maximum pressure on the Russians forecloses a more positive policy of balanced incentives and disincentives. Even when the administration makes an encouraging offer of cooperation with Moscow, as Mr. Haig did last week, it is coupled with a blunt public demand for "restraint and reciprocity," which makes a positive response highly unlikely.

The Reagan people are impatient. Having waited years to get into office, they cannot bear to spend four years in Washington and leave things more or less the way they were. The U.S. electoral process has helped create demands for instant results. It is not enough for these new people in the White House to manage difficult problems quietly, seeking effective long-term improvements. They want to try to do something dramatic about Soviet influence, and they want to do it today.

But their very impatience is undermining the prospect for solutions. The chief consequence of Reagan's anti-Sovietism is that it is driving our major allies away from us. The United States is in danger of isolating itself from our traditional friends and allies in Western Europe, Japan and elsewhere. Our blunt, unsophisticated crusade to save the world from the Soviet menace does not serve as the rallying point that the Reagan officials thought it would.

We cannot lead the world unless we have a positive program to benefit nations that we seek to influence. Simply opposing the Soviet Union is insufficient. It leads us into the trap of ignoring our own values (and those of our allies) by providing arms to any military dictator as long as he declares his allegiance to our anti-Communist

crusade. Our allies will support strong military policies if they have a sense that these policies will lead to peace and prosperity and away from war. They will go it alone if our increased emphasis on the military is perceived as leading to arms contracts, even in Libya.

Many in the new administration act as though they believe that war with the Soviet Union is inevitable. When war is the issue, subtleties of diplomacy and mutual trade-offs of advantage and disadvantage pale in perspective. Some Reagan officials model themselves on Churchill in the 1930s, and believe that it is their task to rally the West for the coming military showdown with the Soviet Communist empire — this time the German Nazis. Their emotional commitment to an inflexible crusade makes them impatient with the concerns of our allies.

Sensible Measures

There are certainly improvements possible, and needed, in our military programs. Sensible measures to increase the readiness of our existing forces, to strengthen our reserves, to improve our air and sea forces would all contribute to an increase in our military strength. Excesses such as the neutron bomb, the MX missile system, demotivated battleships and two new strategic bombers appear less worthwhile, and may provoke responses that lessen our security by increasing the risk of nuclear war. Emphasis on the acquisition of offensive rather than defensive weapons may appear to the Soviet Union as a signal that we are preparing to fight and win a war against it. We can only hope that such preparations in expectation of war do not lead to serious and attitudes that ultimately precipitate a war in which there will be no winners.

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France: A New Policy?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, has begun a dizzying series of trips around the world to introduce the new government's foreign policy. He is a sharp-tongued man, usually bright, with conventional rocks as his chin, and too much concern for color and style to bother with diplomatic niceties.

In Central America and Africa, he explained his government's views as a "socialist foreign policy," already earning him criticism from French conservatives for speaking in terms that didn't represent all of France.

In a way, he doesn't. In August last week, he came out for immigrant workers for the vote in French municipal elections. Sweden has already done this, and some other European countries are thinking of it.

But in France, where a high proportion of immigrants are Algerians and their shabby treatment a contentious issue with the Algerian government, foreign workers are definitely stereotyped. Cheysson thought of their voting, and was a Socialist campaigner who raises hackles of ferocity among many voters and the government's unwillingly to push for it.

Nonetheless, it was characteristic of Mr. Cheysson to say that thought and to think in terms of social justice. That's the product of his foreign policy ideas and comes through as a theme of justice to certain principles.

French now can't be taken for granted. It is likely to be easier to disengage itself, without the game of contradictions that most Western diplomats liked using to hide facts from appearances. The facts are stubborn. There have been some changes in emphasis and expression, and the sharp tone of France's future seems with the rest of the world swinging into view.

The main fact is that the element of basic French hasn't changed.

The Socialist government's good deal more outspoken in announcing Soviet expansionism, judging the Soviet military less than its predecessor, but the Socialist itself is not different. There is no return to NATO, and no return from the maintenance of a self-dependent nuclear force, in support of new U.S. initiatives. West Germany — but not France.

The temptation for increased European trade protectionism, especially against Japan, is enhanced. While the need for the EEC's menacing budget agricultural problems is apparent, France will be as tough a negotiator as ever.

Even Middle East policy has shifted in the rhythm, and the line. The Mitterrand government is more open to Israel but no less determined to get along as well as possible with the Arabs, except in Lebanon. The decision has been made to complete delivery of the arms contracts, even in Libya, though handing over heavy helicopters and well-armed boats to the rambunctious Moamer Qadhafi, wasn't a taste.

The immediate change in the new French leader is openly when they admit that sending him *vedettes de Charente*. Those are fast gunboats of the Gen. de Gaulle embargoed for race, and which the leader sneaked out of the port in a dash to claim what they had for in 1969.

In the future, there won't be more contracts for Lebanon. But when Iraq's No. 2 visits Paris later this month, he'll find his hosts willing to accept his multibillion-dollar orders, including a new nuclear reactor, though with strict safeguards.

There are likely to be less elaborate shenanigans in dealing with African leaders than in the past, but Mr. Cheysson makes clear that France's support will be "firm" towards African friends and that includes military intervention if requested.

The most noticeable evolution of French policy has been heightened interest in America. Mr. Cheysson says it can be the next great crisis as dangerous as the Middle East. The United States stays on the front course of indulging in military adventures. But France is to do more than provide economic aid for those it sponsors. Moderates, including Mitterrand, and to urge political negotiations. One approach to being open is being lavish. It is the what pompous habit of military spectacular, worthy of the Third World problems. They've left to the countries themselves but they'll get the same support if suggestions aren't whispered.

It adds up to a new, more accommodating style, but it is other foreign policy. Socialist no.

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1980

American Vacationers Driving Again — but Not as Far

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

PORT CLINTON, Ohio — Before the revolution in Iran disrupted its oil exports, leading to long lines and much higher prices for gasoline in the United States, Harold and Virginia Burens would drive almost 350 miles from their home in Pittsburgh to Wildwood on the Jersey Shore for their vacation.

Guessing toward his Chevrolet van recently, Mr. Burens said: "I've got a problem with this camper. It doesn't get much more than 13 miles to the gallon." But he would rather pay \$4 a night at a campground than \$50 at a resort motel, so the vehicle is essential on trips.

That is why the Burens are in this little town on the Lake Erie shore, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Cleveland and about half as far from Pittsburgh as the Atlantic Coast. "It doesn't cost that much to get here, and I hear the walleye fishing is good," Mr. Burens said. "I can't see taking real long trips anymore."

Like the Burens, millions of American families have taken to the nation's highways this summer in search of vacation fun, the memory of the gasoline lines that snarled the summer of 1979 largely forgotten. But the higher fuel prices are very much in mind and are changing some ingrained travel habits.

Back on the Road
"There's no question that people are using their cars again," said Allen Wilbur of the American Automobile Association. "The difference is the trips are a little shorter in time and distance than a few years ago."

Mr. Wilbur said that requests for maps and travel information this year were up about 15 percent from 1980, which, like 1979, was a

bad year for most segments of the travel business. Requests in some weeks have been up by as much as 50 percent, he said.

"We estimate that 10 million more adults are taking vacation trips this year than in 1980, and predominately they're taking them by car," said Patricia Duricka, an official of the Travel Industry Association. "We're seeing a return to traditional travel patterns and the return of what we call the 'rubber-tire set' — middle-income people who take their cars on vacation, as opposed to the upper-income 'jet set,' who fly to vacation sites."

Just about everyone associated with the travel industry agrees that the widespread availability of gasoline and the leveling off of the price is behind the renewed yen to drive. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price of a gallon of gasoline nationally was \$1.36 in June.

Price Stabilized
Although that average was 10.2 percent higher than in June, 1980, the temporary glut of supplies has stabilized the price or actually reduced it by a few pennies in many areas. The summer-to-summer increase was minor compared with the 52.2-percent rise from December, 1978, to December, 1979, the period in which Iranian oil supplies were first interrupted.

"We're back to the pre-shah level of trips," said Douglas Frechtling of the U.S. Travel Data Center. He said that 52 percent of the people interviewed in the group's June survey of vacation intentions said they planned to take a vacation trip in the next six months, as against 45 percent in the June, 1980, survey.

But many are traveling on tighter budgets than in the past and more than ever are looking for a bargain. "We have found that the family that wants to travel is

usually willing to lower the luxury level to afford the trip," Mr. Frechtling said. "Now they are saying, 'We want to go to X and we have Y dollars. Let's figure out how to do it.'"

One result of the renewed emphasis on budget travel has been a surge of interest in the national parks. National Park Service officials report a sharp increase in visitors this year, particularly to parks relatively close to major cities.

Most-Visited Park
As for the last several years the most heavily visited of the national parks this year has not been Yellowstone or any of the other well-known Western parks. It is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which straddles the Tennessee-North Carolina border.

"It's within a day's drive of a major part of the nation's population," said James Howard, a park service official in Atlanta. "Atlanta and Cincinnati are each about five hours away and Pittsburgh is an eight-to-10-hour drive. Chicago is about 12 hours, but we get people from there, too."

Mr. Howard said the park expected more than 9 million visitors this year, compared with last year's 8.4 million. If attendance does top 9 million, it would be the first time since 1977, and a further indication that Americans' driving patterns are expanding. Nationally, park service officials are expecting nearly 240 million visitors this year.

In Michigan, where the economic importance of tourism is second

only to automobile production, the state automobile club reported that tourism was up by 6 percent this year from last and was approaching the record levels of 1978.

Bern Rotman, director of the bureau of state information for the New York Commerce Department, said that with the summer half over, tourism was up in New York.

The California Department of Transportation, which regularly monitors traffic on key highways throughout the state, reported in July that traffic was up by 5 percent to 6 percent for the first half of the year. This comes after increases of 1.1 percent in 1980 and 1 percent in 1979.

Another indication that highway vacation travel is increasing is that sales of recreational vehicles are

climbing. Sales of these self-contained camping vehicles, which get an average of 10 miles per gallon, plunged when gasoline supplies tightened, falling from 525,300 in 1978 to 181,400 last year. For the first six months of this year, sales have been running at an annual rate of 246,000, less than half the 1978 rate, but up 36 percent from the depths of 1980.

"People are still using recreational vehicles, but the way they are using them has changed," said William Garpow, an executive of the recreational vehicle industry trade association. "The fun is in the camping, not the driving, so people are finding locations closer to home, rather than setting out from New York to Los Angeles."

Mr. Wilbur of the automobile club said the typical trip today is within a 400-mile radius of home.



Happy employees at the Philadelphia Bulletin celebrate in the newsroom on learning that the craft unions had voted to accept cutbacks in order to allow the newspaper to continue publishing.

Unions Accept Cuts at Philadelphia Paper

PHILADELPHIA — Eight unions at The Bulletin have voted to accept about \$5 million in wage cutbacks and other contract concessions, thus preventing the shutdown of the 134-year-old newspaper — once America's largest afternoon daily.

The unions, representing 879 of the newspaper's 1,901 full-time employees, agreed Sunday to go along with a management bail-out plan. N.S. "Buddy" Hayden, the publisher, had announced Aug. 3 that unless they agreed to a \$4.9-million cutback, the Sunday editions would be the last.

Craig Ammerman, the executive editor, said the paper would publish Monday "and hopefully forever." Mr. Ammerman, who came to The Bulletin a year ago from the New York Post, said he thought

the plan to turn the paper around would work.

William Gullifer, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 628 and a spokesman for the unions, said they all accepted either layoffs or wage reductions, adding that the goal of \$4.9 million in annual savings had been met. Full details were not disclosed.

Mr. Hayden said the paper lost \$7.5 million in 1979, \$13.4 million in 1980 and \$10.3 million during the first six months of this year.

The Bulletin's death also would have been the third time this month that a major U.S. daily has

been forced to cease or sharply curtail publication.

On Aug. 7, The Washington Star went under, leaving The Washington Post as the only daily newspaper in the nation's capital. And in New York, the Daily News said Friday it was shutting down its year-old afternoon edition, leaving the Post as the only afternoon paper in the nation's largest city.

The Bulletin once was the largest afternoon paper in America, with a circulation of more than 700,000 during the late 1940s. Now, with a circulation of about 412,000, it is the 14th largest daily in the country.

Sir Humphrey Waldock, World Court President, Dies

THE HAGUE — Sir Humphrey Waldock, 77, president of the International Court of Justice, died here Saturday of a heart attack, the court announced Monday.

The United Nations elected Sir Humphrey to a nine-year term on

OBITUARIES

the court in 1973, and his fellow justices elected him president for a three-year term starting in February, 1979. As head of the court, Sir Humphrey presided over the U.S. case against Iran that resulted in a May, 1980, order to free the U.S. hostages, which Iran ignored.

Born in Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Humphrey Waldock studied at Oxford and taught law there from 1930 until World War II, when he served as an undersecretary at the Admiralty. He re-

turned to Oxford and taught international law from 1947 to 1972.

He was president of the European Commission of Human Rights from 1955 to 1961, and he represented the commission before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. He was a judge of the European Court of Human Rights from 1966 to 1974 and served as its president in 1971.

Sir Humphrey served on numerous UN commissions and was a member of the International Law Commission from 1962 to 1971. He was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which is housed with the Court of Justice in The Hague.

Co., died Saturday in Greenwich, Conn.

As a student at Yale, Mr. Meek was the managing editor of the Yale Daily News and had Henry R. Luce and Britton Hadden as reporters. When they started Time Inc., he helped to obtain the initial financing and became a director, serving on the board from 1922 to 1970.

He won the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and France's Croix de Guerre as a Marine Corps captain in France during World War I. He published the Rome Daily American from 1964 to 1969, had an interest in the Brussels Times and operated Walker & Co., a book publisher, starting in 1962.

Mr. Meek joined Thompson in 1925 and became manager of its only overseas office, in London. When he retired as vice chairman of Thompson in 1964, the compa-

ny had 4,300 employees in 35 offices on six continents.

Robert Herridge

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Herridge, 67, producer of the CBS-TV programs "Camera Three" and "Studio One," died Friday of a heart attack in Woodstock, N.Y. He had directed, written or produced more than 1,700 hours of television programming since 1950.

Much of his work was adapted from stories by John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, Shirley Jackson, Shakespeare and Dostoevski. Variety, the show business publication, said of Mr. Herridge: "He is the imaginative egghead, the literary conscience of the medium who can translate the universal dream into a common theme that can be understood by all men of good will."

Ex-Governor Is Given 3 Years in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Former Gov. Ray Blanton has been sentenced to three years in U.S. prison and fined \$11,000 for extortion and conspiracy in the issuance of liquor licenses.

Mr. Blanton's 1974 campaign manager, James Allen, was sentenced to two years, and the former governor's special assistant, Clyde Edd Hood Jr., was sentenced to 18 months. Mr. Allen and Mr. Hood were each fined \$14,000. The three, who were sentenced Friday, are to remain free pending appeal.

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Americans in the Middle East ask you:

Do you still believe this man wants PEACE?

On July 17, Israeli planes bombed a densely populated suburb of Beirut, killing at least 300 Lebanese and Palestinian men, women and children, the great majority of them civilians. The planes, bombs and rockets used in the attack were U.S.-made and supplied to Israel under a 1952 law which prohibits their use for any but defensive purposes. Menahem Begin claims that the air strike, like all past Israeli attacks in Lebanon, was a defensive operation.

In fact, the series of attacks and counter-attacks which culminated in the

brutal raid on Beirut was started by Israel — deliberately and without provocation — one week earlier. At that time, the situation in Lebanon and on the border with Israel was decidedly calm. There had been no Palestinian operations against Israel either from Lebanon or from inside the occupied territories. The month-old ceasefire among warring Lebanese factions was holding well and Arab mediators were working to set in motion the delicate process of negotiations towards internal Lebanese accord. U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib was in Beirut pursuing



his efforts to resolve the Syrian missile crisis, which had already largely abated.

It was against this background that Israel, on July 10, launched a new wave of air strikes over South Lebanon, sabotaging Lebanese reconciliation efforts, embarrassing Habib and the U.S. government and finally — after six days of intermittent bombing — provoking a Palestinian response.

The truth is that for the past two years Begin has been pursuing a policy of "pre-emptive" strikes against targets in Lebanon. Since January 1980, Israeli land, sea and air attacks in Lebanon have resulted in the deaths of more than 900 Lebanese and Palestinians. According to U.N. estimates, 90 percent of the victims have been civilians. The corresponding figure for Israelis killed as a result of Palestinian operations across the Lebanese border is 24.

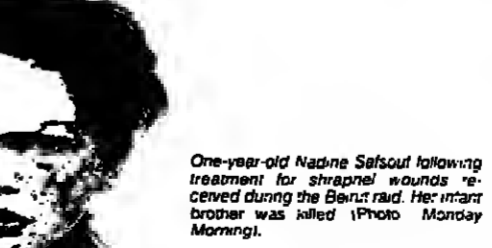
Do these facts and figures spell self-defence?

As Americans living in Lebanon, we are deeply outraged. We refuse to sit back in silence and watch our dollars used to supply Israel with the weapons it needs to devastate Lebanon while Begin makes a mockery of the U.S. laws governing the use of those weapons. We do not want our country to be associated with Begin's approach to "self-defence" and "peace."



Families gather what belongings they can and flee the Lebanese town near the site of the Qasbiyah bridge, one of 25 bridges in South Lebanon destroyed by Israeli planes on July 17.

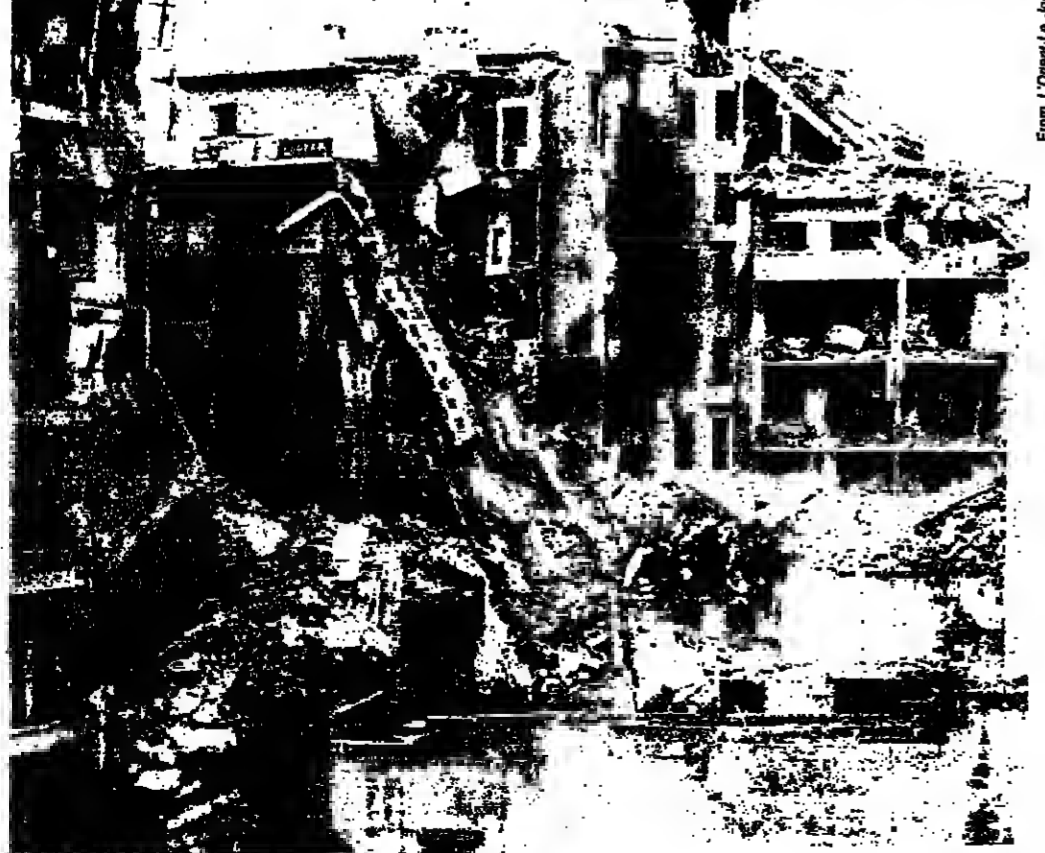
If you believe, as we do, that Israeli actions are in violation of U.S. law, if you want to stop the massive flow of arms to Israel, write or cable President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig or your congressman. Insist that they enforce U.S. law governing arms sales to foreign countries. They — and perhaps they alone — are in a position to stop the flagrant abuse of Israeli military power. But they need your support.



One-year-old Nadine Salsout following treatment for shrapnel wounds received during the Beirut raid. Her infant brother was killed (Photo Monday Morning).



Panic-stricken residents of the Fawwar quarter of Beirut flee their homes during the Israeli bombing.



Apartment block destroyed in the Beirut raid.

Americans for Justice in the Middle East

Americans for Justice in the Middle East is a volunteer group established 14 years ago in Beirut. Concerned with the absence of U.S. press coverage of the 1967 War, the group has been instrumental in the presentation of both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict to the American public. The intelligent forming of opinion is a necessary step in the formation of a just and lasting peace. AIME functions as an information group with the help of 25 members in the United States. The mailing address is P.O. Box 112-2589, Beirut, Lebanon.

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Waverley Root

Calamondin May Be Curious But It Isn't a Chimera

WHY DON'T you write an article sometime on the citrus fruit, the calamondin, a small round orange with a very acid fruit? ... This is perhaps the easiest question to answer about a fruit which has been largely ignored in the works of botanists and food writers alike...

question than a lexicographical one: How do you define a species? One test is that even when one succeeds in crossing members of two different species and producing offspring, the offspring are sterile; citrus hybrids are fertile and so, by this criterion, should all be members of the same species.

curred in Florence in 1644 when a scion of the bitter orange, Citrus aurantium, was grafted on rootstock from the citron, Citrus medica. A shoot which grew out from the axil between the two...

This may be less a botanical question than a lexicographical one: How do you define a species? One test is that even when one succeeds in crossing members of two different species and producing offspring, the offspring are sterile...

There are different types of chimeras. In some of them the resultant fruit shows characteristics midway between those of the two parents; in these, half of each fruit is like one of the parents, the remaining half like the other, but in no case is there any genetic reshuffling as in hybrids or a change in the number of chromosomes as in mutants.

Personalities

Elaine Stritch: The Discipline of Comedy

By Jeffrey Robinson

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—She came home to the Savoy Hotel, where she's been living for the past 11 years, after having lunch with Prince Charles. It was the first time they'd met. "I love the way he walks. God, he moves so well. If he had a different face he could be a gangster."

London—She came home to the Savoy Hotel, where she's been living for the past 11 years, after having lunch with Prince Charles. It was the first time they'd met.

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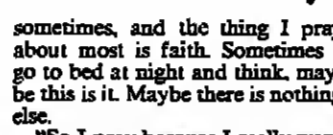
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Actress Stritch: "I want to make the whole world laugh."

young, that's terribly exciting. When you get older it turns your life upside down. You sleep at the wrong times. It's all ass-backwards. Yet I do it every chance I get."

But she added: "I won't let it control me. Sure, I love to stand up on a stage and talk to myself. 'Hah, I'm fooling 'em.' That's what acting is. An actress should fool people. But if you take that too seriously and if you start frowning yourself, it's a killer. Look what it does to Marlon Brando. What I love to see is an actress like Katy Hepburn who's got it all figured out. She's got a lifestyle apart from being an actress."

After a convent school education, Stritch went to New York in the 1940s, wanting to be a star. "One nun at school once told my mother that I was a born leader except that I was leading all the other girls in the wrong direction. I had my first whiskey sour when I was 14, and thought, 'God, I've found a friend.' It was only a few years ago, when I thought our friendship was getting too steady, that I gave it up."

"In spite of that, when I went to New York I was a very innocent girl. At drama school I fell in love with Marlon Brando. Who did he? He went through the class like a dose of salts and left me for last."

She said Brando poured on his charm by taking her to a library, a church and a strip show, "in that order," then to his room. "I was so naive that he eventually said, 'Go home, and I did.'"

"Poetic Justice"

Married late in life (to the American actor John Bay, who has been doing a one-man revue based on Groucho Marx), Stritch said she is still something of a little girl from convent school. "I pray

per week and other fabulous prizes totalling over

£ 1,000,000

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, volume, and market indices for NYSE on August 17, 1981.

Toronto Stocks

Table showing Toronto stock market closing prices for August 17, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and terms.

European Stock Markets

Table showing European stock market closing prices for August 17, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table showing Montreal stock market closing prices for August 14, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian market indexes for August 17, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing Tokyo stock exchange closing prices for August 17, 1981.

Gold Options

Table showing gold options prices for various strikes and expirations.

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European Options Exchange

Table showing European options exchange data.

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European Gold Markets

Table showing European gold market prices for August 17, 1981.

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European Options Exchange

Table showing European options exchange data.

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AMSTERDAM - SCHIPHOL

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W. German Chemical Giants Pour Millions Into U.S. Biotechnology Research Efforts

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — West German chemical companies, left to U.S. advances in genetic engineering, are scrambling for access to U.S. expertise in an effort to meet industry analysts' prediction of Europe's drive in the 1970s to U.S. computer technology.

They are pouring money into U.S. basic research, and industry executives say, they are watching the small companies that have sprung up in genetic research with an eye toward possible acquisitions.

In May, Hoechst, the world's second-biggest chemical group, did it was giving Massachusetts General Hospital, which is affiliated with the Harvard Medical School, a 10-year, \$50 million grant for research in molecular biology in exchange for a claim to patents and licenses for applications.

Last October, Bayer, No. 3 worldwide, gave Massachusetts Institute of Technology a five-year, \$300,000 gift for a professorship in biotechnology. Unlike Hoechst, Bayer said it had no formal agreement for the transfer of results, but an endowment is expected to give Bayer some benefit from MIT's research.

Hoechst Says Profits Off 22.6%

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that world group pretax profit in the first half of 1981 dropped 22.6 percent to 702 million Deutsche marks from 907 million DM in the first half of 1980 on turnover that increased to 17.15 billion DM from 15.02 billion DM.

Hoechst said the parent company also saw a decline in profits in the first half to 420 million DM from 524 million DM on turnover that rose to 6.07 billion DM from 5.81 billion DM.

The chemical company said the increase in sales volume was concentrated in foreign business, especially in pharmaceutical products, fibers and industrial plant construction. It said that the weak West German economy hurt domestic sales.

Hoechst also said that parent company second quarter pretax profit dropped slightly to 208 million DM from 210 million DM a year earlier.

ing tens of millions of dollars, some of it in the United States, to explore the applications of biotechnology.

"We're doing all we can to be part of it," said Wolfgang von Polnitz, Hoechst's board member in charge of research. "America is in the front line of research, and our involvement is a kind of window on what's going on."

Mr. von Polnitz said West Germany was lagging in genetic engineering as a result of a lack of venture capital and university reform that hampered research. Therefore, he said, the country's chemical companies were seeking scientific advances abroad. The major breakthroughs, he said, could be expected from the United States, and increasingly from Japan, where large sums were going into research by industry and the universities.

Advocates of genetic engineering here, as in the United States, expect the major benefits to accrue

to the pharmaceutical, food and agricultural industries, but they see potential elsewhere as well, in sewage disposal, for example, or removal of such pollutants as oil slicks.

Herbert Grunewald, Bayer's chairman, said that "biotechnology, including modern genetic engineering techniques, is an integral part of our research, both in the United States and Germany."

He said Bayer's research extended to agents to control enzymes, which might be used to battle metabolic diseases, such as diabetes, and in the agricultural sector, feed supplements to induce growth in animals.

Executives at Hoechst and Bayer, disputing industry skeptics, predict product applications may come relatively soon.

Mr. von Polnitz said simpler and less expensive commercial production of some pharmaceuticals, such as insulin, interferon or specific

antibodies using genetic engineering techniques, might come "with-in three to four years, depending on our luck." Applications in plant genetics, such as plants with nitrogen-fixing capabilities now found only in legumes, or salt water resistant plants, might be widely available in five to 10 years, he said.

Hoechst now operates a pilot plant for the production of insulin using bioengineering techniques, and a Hoechst executive said the method's success had caused the company to cancel research into the synthetic manufacture of the drug.

In its agreement with Massachusetts General, Hoechst acquired the right to exploit research findings and to send four scientists a year for training. Hoechst will also spend \$4 million a year over the next decade to set up a bioengineering laboratory in Frankfurt, staffed by researchers trained in Boston.

The West German chemical groups are also watching closely the new genetic engineering companies recently organized in the United States.

"A small, bright research team, with some luck, can make enormous progress," said Hans-Joachim Vorreiter, a BASF spokesman.

A Hoechst executive noted that "their success will depend in the end on whether they bought the right researchers, whether they can produce marketable products or techniques, and whether they can live through the dry spell before the harvest."

Mr. von Polnitz added that Hoechst was watching the results very closely and would not exclude the purchase of licenses or the outright takeover of a promising small research organization.



Walter Heller
...not for a while

Stock Prices Off Broadly In New York

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange came close to hitting a new record low for the year on Monday, and analysts said the key to the drop in the market was the rise in the federal funds rate.

A computer malfunction delayed the publication of closing prices, but the Dow Jones industrial average lost about 10 points to close about two points higher than the low for the year, 924.66, which was hit July 22. Declines led advances 1,058-369 among the 1,893 issues traded on the NYSE. Volume narrowed to 40.58 million shares from 42.58 million Friday.

The federal funds rate, which determines the interest on overnight loans between banks, rose to 18 1/2 percent Monday from the close of 17 1/2 percent Friday.

Analysts said investors are concerned that the gain in the fed funds rate, together with the larger than expected growth in the money supply last week, will cause the Federal Reserve to maintain its tight grip on monetary policy, which in turn could result in other interest rates remaining high.

In corporate news, 74 percent of Du Pont's stockholders Monday voted in favor of the merger with Conoco.

Du Pont Chairman Edward Jefferson said Du Pont has in excess of 90 percent of Conoco's 102 million outstanding shares.

Technically, Du Pont holders voted to increase the authorized number of Du Pont common shares to 300 million and approved issuance of Du Pont common in connection with the acquisition of Conoco. As of June 30, there were 155.9 million shares of Du Pont common outstanding.

Mr. Jefferson added that because Jos. A. Seagram & Co. holds about 20 percent of Du Pont stock, it is "reasonable to suppose" Seagram will have representation on the Du Pont board.

Economists Are Pessimistic On Chances of U.S. Upturn

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

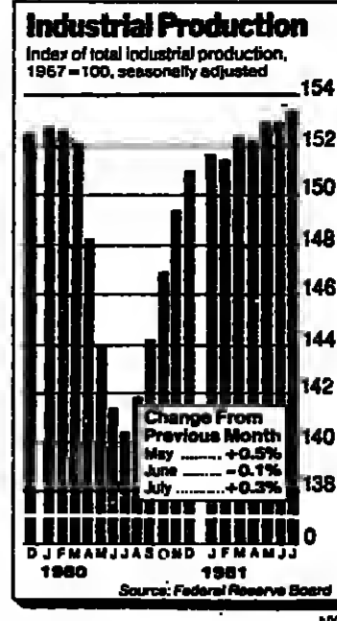
NEW YORK — Leading economists echo President Reagan's assessment that the economy will remain "soggy" in the coming months, but they also warn that continuing high interest rates and the specter of inflationary government deficits will hamper the president's recovery program well beyond the near-term.

The economists say that until these negative factors are removed, the economy will remain stagnant, despite the cut in tax rates. And they are not impressed by some of the recent positive economic indicators.

"The economy has really gone nowhere since the first quarter of 1979," said Alan Reynolds, chief economist for Polyconomics, a private consulting firm. "I don't think we are going to get out of this trap until we get a credible long-term monetary policy, which will ensure the purchasing power of the dollar over the years."

"The tax cut," he added, "will give a little kick, but it won't be enough to overcome our monetary disorder. There aren't too many investments, or even personal decisions like cars, that warrant the current financing costs. What can you profitably do with 21 percent money?"

"I don't think we have the makings of a reasonable expansion for months to come," said Walter Heller, former economic adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.



Source: Federal Reserve Board

"Businessmen Worried" — "Even with the tax cut and the investment stimuli," he added, "businessmen are worried about the huge budget deficits as far as the eye can see. That is what is holding back their confidence. I expect the GNP to fall this summer, and probably show only little improvement this fall."

These assessments are in contrast to many of the leading economic indicators, which appear, at

least at first glance, to point to an economy on the mend.

The retail sales indicator, which measures basic consumer purchases, rose 1.3 percent in July, the second consecutive sizeable monthly gain.

The index of inventories held by U.S. businesses rose only seven-tenths of 1 percent in June, indicating that there has been no serious pile-up yet of unsold goods, while sales by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers gained 1.1 percent, resulting in an inventory-to-sales ratio of 1.4.

The unemployment rate fell to 7 percent in July from 7.3 percent in June, which would seem to indicate that companies were actually hiring in anticipation of a growth in demand.

The measure of industrial production, the basic output of the nation's factories, rose three-tenths of 1 percent in July, after a decline of one-tenth of 1 percent the month before. And the Producer Price Index for finished goods rose

scant four-tenths of 1 percent in July, another signal that inflation may be easing.

But the numbers, say economists, are deceiving: They do not reflect the beginnings of sustained economic improvement, but an economy that is really bumping along the bottom of a business cycle, they assert.

"What we are seeing with a lot of these numbers," said Gregory Kipnis, chief economist for the commodities trading firm of ACLI International, "are temporary increases from very low previous months. They are not really signs of future strength. While consumer confidence and spending may be rebounding, the declines in housing, exports, capital spending and inventories will be more than enough to offset this and keep the economy stagnating until the end of the year."

Paul Markowski, chief economist for Sterling, Grace, the brokerage house, argued that although consumer spending would obviously increase as the reduction in tax rates took hold, this would not be enough to produce wide-scale expansion of productive capacity by business.

"You are really not going to see a surge in capital spending — and hence a full economic recovery — until business gets the boya-constructor of high interest rates off its back," he said.

Such an improvement in interest rates and a sustained increase in gross national product will probably have to wait until 1982, said Otto Eckstein, chairman of Data Resources, a private consulting firm.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

India, Burmah Oil Reach Financial Accord

NEW DELHI — India will pay \$24 million to Burmah Oil of Britain for the nationalization of three of its subsidiaries, according to local press reports. Burmah owns all the shares in Assam Oil and Burmah Oil Ltd., while it jointly controls Oil India with the Indian government on a 50-50 basis. The agreement for the nationalization retroactively from Jan. 1, 1977, followed protracted negotiations between Burmah and the Indian government over the past year, press reports said Sunday.

West LB Says Profits Down 66% in 1st Half

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Monday its earnings for the first half of 1981 fell 66 percent to 43 million Deutsche marks from the 130 million DM in the first half of 1980.

West LB said that it would have to activate reserves and employ special balance sheet measures to just break even this year, unless interest rates fall significantly. The bank did not detail the special balance sheet measures.

Laker Seeks 6-Month Loan Deferment

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker, the airline executive known for promoting private trans-Atlantic travel, is seeking more time to repay \$232 million in UK loans because of the dollar's sharp rise against the British pound since he took the money in January.

"If the worst comes to the worst, I'll cry all the way to the bloody bank," he declared Sunday, vowing to pay up if a consortium of 13 European and U.S. banks turned down his request to reschedule the 10-year aircraft loans. The suits were made by a consortium headed by Midland Bank International and Citibank.

Garfinckel Board Rejects Bid From Allied

NEW YORK — The board of Garfinckel, Brooks Brothers, Miller & Rhoads is rejected as inadequate a \$210-million takeover bid by the Allied Stores.

The board, which received the \$48-a-share offer Friday, also authorized the company to pursue alternatives to the Allied proposal, including seeking another company willing to "pay full value."

Windsor Securities Firm Goes Out of Business

NEW YORK — John Muir & Co., a securities firm that had acknowledged it was in financial trouble last week, has announced that it consented to the appointment of a trustee and agreed to cease doing business.

The statement Sunday said Muir and the New York Stock Exchange had not the step was "prudent" in view of the firm's liquidity position. Muir said and strongly recommended that its previously announced proposal to transfer accounts voluntarily go forward.

Guthoffnungshuette Turnover Up 7.6%

BERGHAUSEN, West Germany — Guthoffnungshuette Aktienverein, the chain-making group, said Monday said that group turnover rose 7.6 percent the year ended June 30 to 16.6 billion Deutsche marks.

Foreign sales advanced 15.2 percent, while domestic sales added only 1 percent. The increase in foreign orders was due mainly to large contracts for buses, commercial vehicles, smelting works and rolling mills, the company noted.

The company did not give profit figures, saying earnings varied from sector to sector, with price increases only partially offsetting considerable cost increases.

Gallaher Boosts Bid for Orefex Group

LONDON — A unit of New York-based American Brands has boosted its bid to acquire Orefex Group to about \$64.4 million.

Gallaher, the British tobacco unit of American Brands, said its new bid is equivalent to \$3.25 a share and is the latest move in a fight with Dominion Manufacturing, based in Waltham, Mass., to acquire the British office equipment concern.

Dominion won the support of the Orefex board on Thursday even though it submitted a bid of about \$3.07 a share, lower than Gallaher's prior offer of \$3.16.

Bankers Say Romania May Be Debt Problem

By Tom Heneghan
and Stephen Julkes

VIENNA — Western bankers are looking toward Romania as the next Soviet bloc state likely to seek a repayments delay, as talks on rescheduling Poland's foreign debts drag on.

Romania has not formally asked its creditors about rescheduling, but bankers and economists here and in Frankfurt said the country's high repayment commitments and low hard currency reserves make the situation alarming.

But several said an official extension of Romania's debt profile could be an act of prudent financial management instead of a Polish-style drama and might even be a step towards shifting the debt burden from commercial to subsidized credits with the help of the International Monetary Fund.

The trick will be for Romania, with overall debts estimated at about \$10 billion, to survive this transition without prompting Western bankers to withdraw their funds and precipitate a real rescheduling crisis.

This may not be easy, the bankers and economists said, because it is not clear where Bucharest will get the funds to repay the \$2.47 billion, 42.7 percent of its commercial debt, that falls due this year.

Romania has not missed any payments but appears to be mobilizing several hard currency sources to find the funds it needs, bankers said.

It has been drawing more heavily on its deposits in Western banks, which according to the Bank for International Settlements dropped to \$147 million from \$263 million during the first quarter of this year.

Romania is better off than Poland in the line of credits because it alone among the East Europeans belongs to the IMF and the World Bank.

Romanian firms have fallen far behind this year in paying off com-

mercial bills not covered by letters of credit, securing indirect credits but annoying Western trade partners. Western businessmen in Bucharest reported.

Banking sources added that Bucharest also seems to be using short term deposits by Western banks to pay off its long term debts, a risky policy that could lead bankers to stop extending these indirect credits.

"That's what killed Poland," one banker said, noting withdrawal of up to \$700 million in short term deposits from Poland this spring pushed Warsaw into negotiations to reschedule some of its \$27 billion overall debts.

Several West German bankers said they believe Romania will have to reschedule its debts, but said it would be "politically inept" for Bucharest to approach the banks until the bankers reach agreement with Poland later this year.

LONDON — The dollar fell sharply on European foreign exchange markets Monday in response to a market feeling that the U.S. currency has become overvalued after its recent gains, dealers reported.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.4970 Deutsche marks from Friday's close of 2.5230 and at 5.99 French francs from 6.045. The British pound gained from \$1.8040 to \$1.8230.

The dollar had been climbing steadily against other major currencies this year because of high U.S. interest rates and a generally favorable outlook for the U.S. economy, gaining more than 20 percent against almost all other currencies.

But it slumped suddenly last Wednesday in what dealers said was a wave of selling for profit.

It had made a partial recovery since then but suddenly slipped

Dollar Drops on European Markets

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It had made a partial recovery since then but suddenly slipped

back below Wednesday's closing levels Monday afternoon.

In Frankfurt, dealers said there was a general feeling that the dollar was overvalued. They said Monday's selling of dollars was triggered by a slight drop in interest rates on overnight funds in the United States and on Eurodollar deposits.

The price of gold seemed to be unaffected by the dollar's fall, closing in London at \$413 an ounce, just 25 cents above its final price on Friday.

Markets Closed

All financial markets in Belgium were closed Monday due to Assumption Day celebrations.

Some Analysts See Fed Relaxing Grip

By Edward P. Foldsess
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve system, whose policy making arm meets Tuesday, probably will relax its credit reins, paving the way for a slow, gradual decline in interest rates.

That is the view of a majority of bankers and economists, who contend that the sluggish growth of the nation's basic money supply will prod the Fed's Open Market Committee into making funds more readily available to the banking network.

But because of recent signs of a pickup in economic activity, the expected easier-credit move is likely to be cautious and measured, according to these analysts, who say the Fed is determined to avoid rekindling inflationary fears.

"There'll be a small but very gradual move toward easing," predicted Thomas D. Thomson, chief economist for Crocker National Bank. But "any hope for a significant decline in interest rates is a futile dream." "The economy is struggling along, but it isn't in a rapid fall by any stretch of the imagination."

Also raising caution signals for the Fed was a surprisingly steep \$5.1 billion increase reported Friday in the basic money supply, as measured by M1-B, for the week ended Aug. 5. While most analysts dismissed the big one-week gain as a statistical aberration, they said it will cause the central bank to move guardedly.

"I think the Open Market Committee is going to ease pressure on

money market conditions," said Maury Harris, a vice president of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. He predicted that the "interest rate on federal funds will come down gradually," falling to the 15 to 16 percent range by the end of next month.

The rate on federal funds, which are reserves banks lend one another, serves as a kind of guidepost for other interest rates. In the week ended last Wednesday, the funds rate averaged 18.29 percent, down from more than 19 percent three weeks earlier.

Wait and See

Some economists think the Fed will take a wait-and-see stance. "The economy is a bit stronger than had originally been thought," said Philip Braverman, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank. "And the Fed undoubtedly is concerned over the potential inflationary impact of the new tax cuts. My guess is the Fed will continue the status quo."

A few economists are even suggesting the Fed might tighten credit conditions further. "I think the Fed is going to have to pursue greater restraint in providing reserves," said Lacy H. Hunt, chief economist for Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank. "My feeling is the economy is gaining a good deal of upward momentum. Even with some weakness in business spending and housing, the economy could grow

at 1 percent to 2 percent rate this quarter," he predicted.

Whatever the case, the \$5.1 billion surge in M1-B surprised economists, who generally had been looking for an increase of \$500 million to \$2.5 billion. "It was a bit of a shock," said William Griggs, a senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust.

A broader measure of the money supply, M-2, which includes such things as savings accounts and money market funds, registered a smaller-than-expected gain in July. The Fed said M-2 averaged a seasonally adjusted \$1.761 trillion in the month, up from \$1.75 trillion in June. It was below the Fed's maximum July target of \$1.764 trillion.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The capacity utilization rate of U.S. factories fell to a seasonally adjusted 79.6 percent in July from a revised 79.7 percent in June, the Federal Reserve Board said Monday. Initially the board had set the June rate at 79.6 percent.

Factory Use Rate

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Tel: 368636. Tel: 28-83 80.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 17, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	S	L	D.M.	F.F.	ILL.	Gldr.	S.P.	S.F.	D.K.	
Amsterdam	2.808	5.047	118.94	46.51	0.2333	—	0.781	128.49	28.328	
Brussels (to)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Frankfurt	2.205	4.579	—	41.88	2.209 x	90.07	4.103	115.45	31.77	
London (to)	1.8257	—	4.579	10.992	2.344 x	5.0491	74.74	3.927	14.943	
Madrid	1.28316	2.92310	49.75	282.28	—	—	6.228	27.48	108.58	
New York	—	1.37	0.402	0.141	0.9055	—	0.311	0.2451	0.414	0.727
Paris	6.035	18.90	2.9277	—	4.79 x	235.00	14.390	274.02	75.90	
Zurich	—	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
CCY	0.898	0.588	2.529	4.014	1.254 x	2.779	41.971	2.179	7.954	

	S	Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	S	Currency	Per U.S.	
1,1346	Australian dollars	0.8814	0.8864	Israeli shekel	12.44	0.4096	Swedish krona	2.175
0.5568	Belgian franc	77.40	0.0043	Japanese yen	252.75	0.0040	S.African rand	1.6022
0.8777	Canadian dollar	1.2229	0.824	Korean dollar	0.233	N.A.	S. Korean won	N.A.
0.7246	Danish krone	7.2875	0.141	Mexican peso	2.282	0.0099	Swiss franc	101.295
0.2146	French mark	4.66	N.A.	Norw. krone	4.7125	0.1882	Swedish krona	5.7125
0.0163	Great drachma	0.120	0.015	Port. escudo	64.797	0.0035	Taiwan \$	35.00
0.1471	Home Dollar	5.983	0.2923	Saudi riyal	3.421	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.673
1.444	Irish £	0.0923	0.894	S.D.R.	1.1785	—	—	—

(*) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one point. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 1/4% - 1977/1989 of US \$50,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

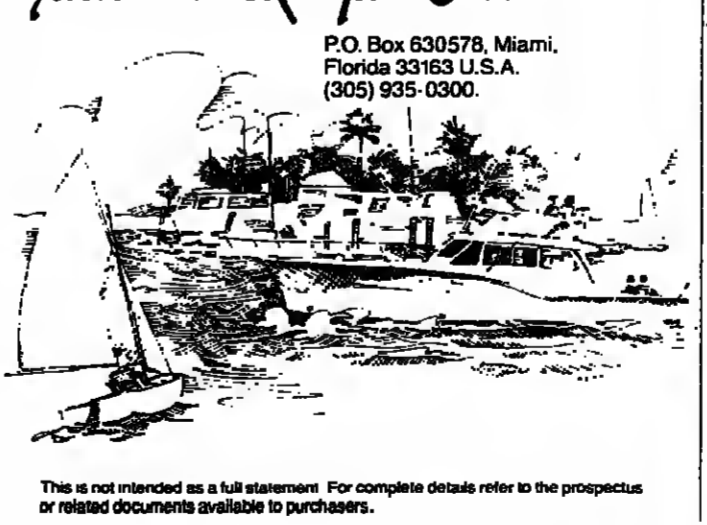
The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bonds amounting to US \$3,000,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1981.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1, 1981: US \$47,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 18, 1981.

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Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 1/4% - 1977/1997 of US \$100,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bonds amounting to US \$3,500,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1981.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1, 1981: US \$97,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 18, 1981.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Paris Commodities, London Commodities, and Floating Rate Notes.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market rates for various currencies.

Market Summary

Market Summary table showing NYSE Most Actives and other market indicators.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter stocks and their prices.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Monday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

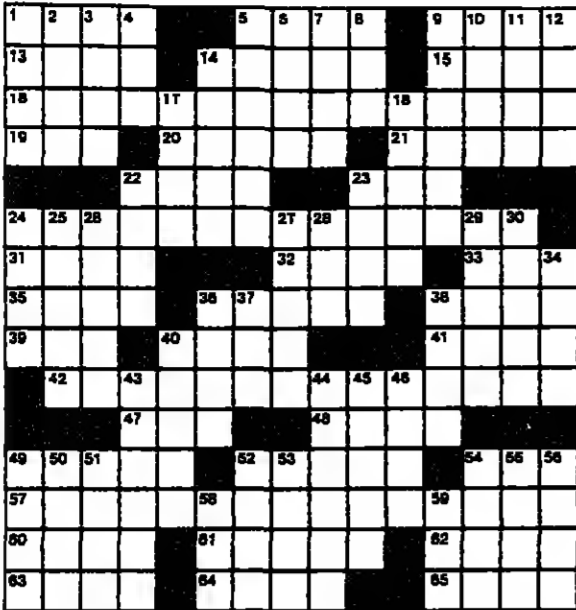
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AMEX Index

AMEX Index table showing index values and changes.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Laundry
2 Kind of circus
3 Grand or little
13 Recorded proceedings
14 Signified
15 Marco
16 Presumably
19 Kind of dance or party
20 View from Bogota
21 S. California city
22 Pump or gillie
23 Part of U.K.
24 Shipper's command
31 Two-legged wolf's look
32 Rolling undulate
33 Word before hoary
35 Rivaling: Prefix
36 White with age
38 Provide a feast for
39 Before VWX
40 Hindu woman's garment
41 Kelp
42 Generosity
47 Chaney or Nol
48 Concept
49 Cavalier poet
Thomas
52 Sloutan of Oklahoma
54 By way of

DOWN

- 1 Transport buoyantly
2 43,560 square feet
3 Ancient Greek portico
4 Noah's second son
5 Parried, with "off"
6 Carry into a carrier
7 Tolkien creatures
8 From - Z
9 Parasite
10 Clamorous
11 High; Comb. form
12 Hawaiian honey eater
14 Massenet opera
17 Guffaw
18 Mop's friend on TV
22 Title of respect in India
23 Johnny's next of kin
24 Exclamation of concern

ACROSS

- 25 Slowly, to Serkin
26 Slackening; abatement
27 Belle's boy
28 Tow
29 Neighbor of Peru
30 Kansas City's N.B.A. team
34 Items in some patches
36 Author of "Look Who's Talking!"
37 "Are you a man — mouse?"
38 Actors
39 Andrews
40 Pure, spotless
43 The Cosmos, e.g.
44 Crown
45 Bordered
46 Explor
48 Trout type
50 Prefix with space
51 Indian prince
52 Formal affirmation
53 Large knife of yore
54 Grassland of South Africa
55 "... pudding — the eating"
56 Fox carrier of films from 1934 to 1947
58 Conference of Postdam in '45
59 Tartan
58 Tartan weaver's turndown

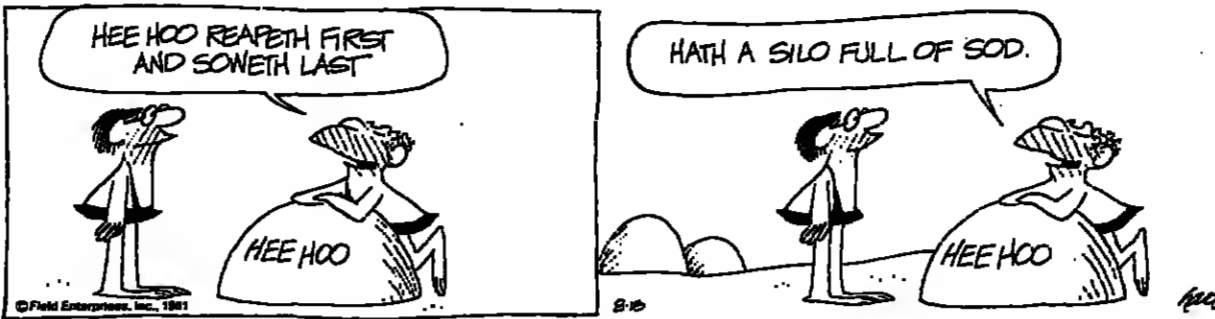
WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities including ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BIRMINGHAM, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, GENEVA, HONG KONG, INDIANAPOLIS, LISBON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NAGASAKI, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SAUBURY, SAO PAULO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAPEI, TELAVIV, TOKYO, ULSAN, VENICE, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

PEANUTS



B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E



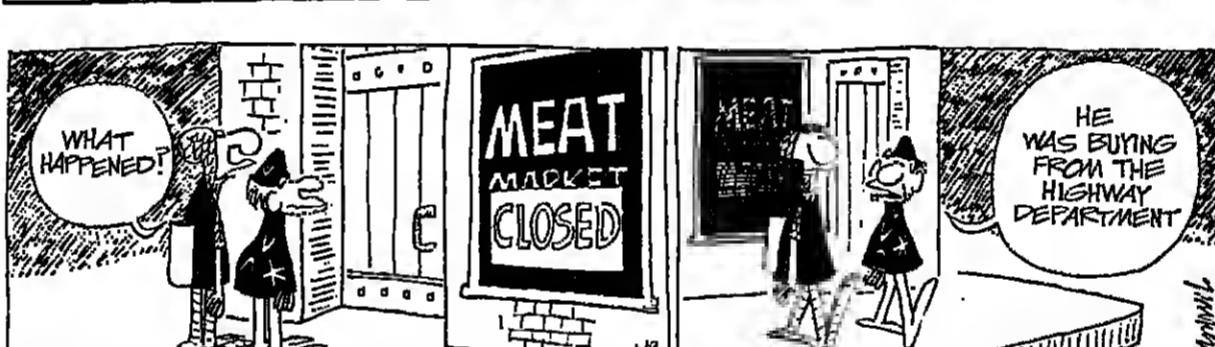
B.E.E.T.L.E



A.N.D.Y.



W.I.Z.A.R.D



R.E.X



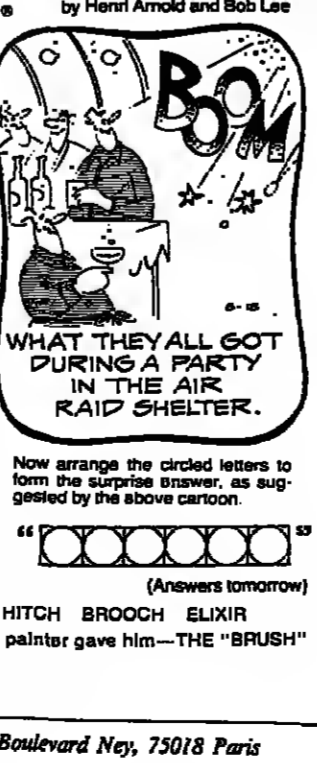
D.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle with words CORFE, PYMUB, DOLFUN, RESCIB and a grid for scrambling letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE WINNING WEAPON: The Atomic Bomb in the Cold War, 1945-1950. By Gregg Herken. 425 pp. \$15. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 53rd St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Daniel Yergin. HARRY S. TRUMAN strolled casually around the table in the Cecilienhof Palace at the conclusion of the July 24, 1945, session of the Potsdam Conference...

The United States, Truman told Joseph Stalin, "had a new weapon of unusual destructive force." The Soviet dictator was no less casual in his reply — he was glad to hear about it and he hoped that the United States would make "good use of it against the Japanese."

In fact, there was nothing casual about the exchange. Truman's summit and Stalin almost surely knew exactly what Truman spoke — the atomic bomb. Nuclear weapons were used twice within a few weeks, bringing World War II to a swift end.

The critical secret may have been the knowledge given away in July and August, 1945, that the bomb was not only theoretically possible, but that it worked. The United States did believe that it had established a preclusive materials monopoly.

Also Herken's treatment of the question of espionage and military less than clear, although one might say that the documentation available to historians on this subject is quite complete. Herken tends to play down its significance on the basis that there was not a real secret to steal.

In discussing the political implications of the spy cases, Herken goes to the tendency to assume that political leaders have a fair amount of latitude to control events. Herken's convincing show that the publishing of the first postwar spy trial (in Canada) was actually made possible by the domestic U.S. debate over control of atomic energy.

As it was, the Russian was shocked by the Russian espionage program. No doubt, there was an element of wish in the conviction that the Soviet bomb was still a few years off, for the world without the bomb was certainly a safer, more comfortable world. Also, "espionage" could become a device to screen out unwelcome information.

BRIDGE

Bridge puzzle with a hand diagram and bidding sequence: WEST: ♠A883, ♥K, ♦884, ♣QJ952. EAST: ♠K, ♥QJ107, ♦AKQ, ♣A3. SOUTH: ♠A, ♥QJ107, ♦AKQ, ♣A3.

A's Walk to Victory Against Angels, 7-6

OAKLAND, Calif. — Tony Armas walked with the bases loaded in the sixth inning to force in the winning run as Oakland edged California Angels, 7-6, here Sunday.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Ken Forsch (9-5) had an 0-2 out on Armas before losing him to force in Rob Piccolo. The A's added loaded bases on singles by Piccolo and Dwayne Murphy and walk to Greg Gross. Rick Lang-

grove from second to break a 6-6 tie in the seventh and enable the Indians to beat Kansas City, 8-6, and split a doubleheader. Frank White's three-run homer led a 13-hit first-game attack as the Royals romped, 6-2.

Martinez 7, Twins 4 In Bloomington, Minn., Tom Paciorek's fourth hit broke a ninth-inning tie as Seattle rallied for three runs to beat the Twins, 7-4. Mariner starter Jim Beattie pitched 6 1/2 hitless innings, although Shane Rawley (1-3) got the victory.

Rangers 3, Red Sox 0 In Arlington, Texas, Rick Honeycutt pitched the Rangers' first complete game since the end of the strike as the Rangers beat Boston, 3-0. Honeycutt (8-1) gave up six hits and walked none.

Mets 5, Phillies 1 In the National League, in New York, Ellis Valenzuela hit a two-run double during a four-run rally in the seventh as the Mets went on to beat Philadelphia, 5-2. The Phillies' Mike Schmidt hit his 18th homer of the year in the fourth.

Dodgers 6, Braves 5 In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey doubled in two runs and scored the tie-breaking run on Ron Cey's single in the seventh as the Dodgers nipped Atlanta, 6-5. The Braves had taken a 5-1 lead off Fernando Valenzuela, who gave up three homers and eight hits while striking out nine through five innings. Reliever Tom Niedenfur won his first major league game and Dave Stewart recorded his first save.

Reds 2, Giants 1 In Cincinnati, Mario Soto and Tom Hume combined on a seven-hitter and George Foster was 3-for-3 with a run batted in, helping the Reds beat San Francisco, 2-1. Soto (7-6) gave up six hits, struck out six and walked one in 6 1/2 innings. Hume got his seventh save.

Astros 3, Padres 0 In San Diego, Joe Neikro and Dave Smith pitched a two-hitter and Ray Scott had two run-scoring singles as Houston blanked the Padres, 3-0, and extended San Diego's scoreless string to 27 innings. Neikro (7-6) went eight innings and allowed both hits in gaining his first victory since May 25.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3 In Chicago, Bobby Bonds' three-run single in the fifth inning of the second game led the Cubs to a 6-4 decision over Pittsburgh and a split of their doubleheader. Tony Peña's run-scoring single in the 11th, his third hit of the game, gave the Pirates a 4-3 victory in the opener.

Royals 6, Indians 2 In Cleveland, pinch-hitter Von Hayes' single scored Mike Har-



Hank McGraw No ponytail and no earring — but a fresh start in Oregon.

'Other' McGraw Is Shorn and Reborn

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service BEND, Ore. — This spring the Philadelphia Phillies — after months of hesitation — hired Hank McGraw as a coach with their Bend rookie league team.

But first they asked him to cut his waist-length ponytail. He did. They asked him to trim his walrus mustache; it was shortly snipped. He was asked to remove the gold earring in his left ear. He consented — but reserved the right to put it back in during off-hours.

Even though it was for the lowest level of organized baseball, the compromises were not easy for the Phillies or for McGraw. The relationship remains tentative.

McGraw's locks fell nearly to his collar, and his sideburns extended to his earlobes instead of to the accepted mid-ear length. To some, his hairiness symbolized the poor showing of the club. Looking at pictures of him then, he appears positively clean-cut by most standards of the day, though his eyebrows do seem a little bushy.

"Baseball is such a sheltered world," McGraw says, "that anything that looks a little unusual seems a lot unusual when maybe it's not unusual at all. Baseball is always a few years behind the rest of society."

But that was also back when youth was scaring the Establishment. Young men and women with shoulder-length hair were protesting the Vietnam War, some were shouting "flower power" and guys wore beads and girls wore boots. Everything seemed to be changing.

"Trim your mop, Hank," Manager Kahn told McGraw. "I like it this way," said McGraw — who was suspended indefinitely and without pay. He couldn't believe it. He had been hitting .305, with 14 home runs and 49 runs batted in, and it was only halfway through the season. The Phillies' two catchers, Tim Lincecum and Mike Ryan, were injured and McGraw thought he might be in line for his first shot at the big leagues. He was 27, had been in the minors for eight years and was having his best season ever. Yet suddenly he was a nonplayer.

"Let's face it," says Baumer now, "Hank was a hippie."

growing hair. Because of it, McGraw, a onetime career minor leaguer, became a cause célèbre.

It happened in 1970. McGraw was a hard-hitting catcher for the Phillies' top farm team, Eugene of the Triple-A Pacific Coast League. Although the team had such future major leaguers as Willie Montanez and Oscar Gamble, it was foundering. A new manager, Lou Kahn, was brought in. One of his first things he did was to have McGraw cut his hair.

The Eyebrows, Maybe McGraw's locks fell nearly to his collar, and his sideburns extended to his earlobes instead of to the accepted mid-ear length.

McGraw, who indeed wore sandals and strummed the guitar, says he wasn't trying to defy anybody or protest anything. "I've always worn long hair because my head is so large — I wear a size 7 1/2 hat — and my neck is long and so I just look silly with short hair," he said.

"Besides, I didn't understand the issues of the war well enough in those days to really take a stand. But I immediately became a symbol, and it took me by complete surprise." The story of the suspension was picked up by the wire services and suddenly McGraw was the eye of a storm.

Correspondence "I got letters from all over," said McGraw. "One guy wrote that I was a menace because I was tampering with something as sacred and American as baseball. A woman in Wisconsin blamed me for her daughter eloping because the girl had left a note with a newspaper story of me and wrote an it, 'Freedom Lives.' And an awful lot of people said I needed Jesus Christ to help me through this."

"But there was a reaction from other people. And it was: 'Right on!'"

To get away from it all, McGraw hid for 10 days in a friend's house in the Oregon woods. After six weeks, the Phillies sold McGraw to Hawaii, an independently owned Triple-A team. (He received the base salary that had been withheld.)

Chuck Tanner, the Honolulu manager, said he was delighted to get a player of McGraw's caliber, regardless of his appearance. The team went on to win the pennant with McGraw making a major contribution.

"Worth a Try" "Knowing 'Tug as we do," says Baumer, "we respected what he had to say about how well he thought his brother would work out. And from our standpoint, we thought, 'Hey, maybe Hank can relate to young players in a way some of the rest of us can't.' It was worth a try."

On the field, McGraw looks like any other coach as he hits fungoes to the outfielders in a small, minor league park. At 6 feet 3 inches and 210 pounds he is just about his playing weight. The sun reflects off his Hawaii championship ring. On the back of his Phillies uniform he wears No. 45, Tug's number.

After a game, McGraw will change into a linen patchwork sport jacket, a T-shirt with a Russian River insignia, and clogs and, away from the ball park, screw in an earring.

"But on the field they want me to show an example of being fairly straight — and concentrating just on the points of the game," said McGraw. "I can appreciate that."

"What I missed about baseball," he added, "was not the active part of the cheers — but something else: the spiritual or religious aspect of it. The combining of the mental and the physical and the emotional, the attempt to master something that takes a long time.

Intrigue of Excellence "In some ways it reminds me of one of those Eastern disciplines, like Zen. And I thought I might be able to convey that to young players."

"I've always been intrigued by excellence and I thought that the really great players seem to transcend their bodies. I believe it is a matter of their concentration. It is so great nothing interferes. Look at Pete Rose and that head-first slide. Notice when he gets up, he is dirty only from chest to knees. And he never jams a finger. He has complete mental control of what he is doing."

"And the top players can overcome the fear that is in all of us in times of pressure... turning it from a negative force to a positive one."

"I don't know if anyone can teach that. But at least you can make young players aware that such things do exist."

"Green Here" "Now, down here, I haven't tried any of this yet. These kids are green peas. They've gone from stars in high school or college to this rookie league — and it's like a culture shock. They've got so much to learn about the fundamentals..."

"But one day, maybe at some other level of the game, I can offer something different in the way of coaching. And I'll let more of me come forth. If not, I'll just go back in the cabin."

"Meanwhile, I'll just do my job as I'm asked to do it. And I'm sure things'll work out fine as long as I don't rattle anyone's cage. And they don't rattle mine."

McGraw, "I had become more of a suspect than a prospect."

After the 1972 season — as player-coach with Savannah, Ga., a Double-A team — he retired. He went to live in a cabin in northern California.

But McGraw kept in touch with Tug, a year-and-a-half younger, and followed his brother's career closely. Whenever Tug played in San Francisco, he came down to visit. They talked baseball, as they had done ever since they were boys in Vallejo, Calif.

"Do you think you'd like to come back?" Tug asked him one day.

"I might like to take a shot," said Hank.

Tug said he'd see if there was any interest on the part of the Phillies. But "if they consider it, they'd ask you to make concessions, you know that."

"Sometimes you have to," said Hank. "I don't think I'd be trimming my values if I trimmed my hair."

Tug discussed it with Paul Owens, vice president of the Phillies. Owens talked in Hank and liked what he heard. He was surprised at how knowledgeable and how serious McGraw was about the game. Then he talked it over with Baumer, the minor league farm director.

"Worth a Try" "Knowing 'Tug as we do," says Baumer, "we respected what he had to say about how well he thought his brother would work out. And from our standpoint, we thought, 'Hey, maybe Hank can relate to young players in a way some of the rest of us can't.' It was worth a try."

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"But on the field they want me to show an example of being fairly straight — and concentrating just on the points of the game," said McGraw. "I can appreciate that."

"What I missed about baseball," he added, "was not the active part of the cheers — but something else: the spiritual or religious aspect of it. The combining of the mental and the physical and the emotional, the attempt to master something that takes a long time.

Intrigue of Excellence "In some ways it reminds me of one of those Eastern disciplines, like Zen. And I thought I might be able to convey that to young players."

"I've always been intrigued by excellence and I thought that the really great players seem to transcend their bodies. I believe it is a matter of their concentration. It is so great nothing interferes. Look at Pete Rose and that head-first slide. Notice when he gets up, he is dirty only from chest to knees. And he never jams a finger. He has complete mental control of what he is doing."

"And the top players can overcome the fear that is in all of us in times of pressure... turning it from a negative force to a positive one."

"I don't know if anyone can teach that. But at least you can make young players aware that such things do exist."

"Green Here" "Now, down here, I haven't tried any of this yet. These kids are green peas. They've gone from stars in high school or college to this rookie league — and it's like a culture shock. They've got so much to learn about the fundamentals..."

"But one day, maybe at some other level of the game, I can offer something different in the way of coaching. And I'll let more of me come forth. If not, I'll just go back in the cabin."

"Meanwhile, I'll just do my job as I'm asked to do it. And I'm sure things'll work out fine as long as I don't rattle anyone's cage. And they don't rattle mine."

East German Men, Women Take European Track Championships

United Press International ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — East Germany comfortably retained both its men's and women's titles at the European Track and Field Cup final Sunday, although its powerful team machine was often overshadowed by other outstanding performances on the final day of competition.

The East German women dominated, winning 10 of the 15 events to take the cup for the sixth straight time. But the men's squad relied on second and third placings, solid rather than outstanding results, for its victory.

In both competitions, East Germany finished first and the Soviet Union second, qualifying both countries to take part in the World Cup in Rome Sept. 4-6. Other athletes who performed well here — and those whose countries did not make it to the European final — have formed a European select team in the World Cup (see below).

Three men's track victories Sunday — Mark Holton (110-meter hurdles), Sebastian Coe (800 meters) and David Moorcroft's gritty 5,000 meters — helped Britain to third place in the men's cup, overthrowing an off-form West German team.

Soviet women took the 1,500 meters and 100-meter hurdles, and West Germany's Ulrike Meyfarth took the high jump at 1.94 meters (6 feet 3 1/2 inches) to prevent an East German sweep.

East Germany took the men's cup with 128 points to the Soviet Union's 124.5 and 106.5 for Britain. East German women won with 108.5 points, ahead of the Soviet Union, 97, and West Germany and Britain, 74.

EAA Team ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — The European Athletic Association Monday announced the team that will represent Europe at the World Cup.

Men's 100 meters: Allan Wells, Britain. 200 meters: Wally 400 meters: Alan Webb, Britain. 800 meters: Sebastian Coe, Britain. 1,500 meters: Ulrike Meyfarth, West Germany. 5,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 10,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 15,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 20,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 30,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 40,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 50,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 60,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 70,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 80,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 90,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain. 100,000 meters: David Moorcroft, Britain.

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Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams and scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for National League and American League.

Transactions

BASEBALL National League CHICAGO — Called up Jay Howell, pitcher, from Iowa of the American Association. Traded Lynn McLachlan, pitcher, to the Chicago White Sox.

MAKING A SPLASH — Mary Meagher broke her world record in the 100-meter butterfly Sunday, the final day of the U.S. Long Course Swimming Championships in Milwaukee.

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Piatek Wins 1st Canadian Open Still Rain-Set

RICHMOND, Va. — Mary Lou Piatek, completing her first full year as a professional, won a tournament here Sunday for her first victory since leaving the amateur ranks.

Piatek, seventh-seeded, completed a weeklong rout of favored players with a 6-4, 1 triumph over sixth-seeded Sue Barker of Britain.

Meanwhile, the semifinals of the Canadian Open were postponed for the second straight day Sunday because of rain. Organizers said further delay would cancel the tournament. Tournament Director Pierre Le Breux said that if rain canceled Monday's action the four semifinalists would be paid \$8,800 each and the tournament would end without a champion.

Elsewhere Sunday, Gene Mayer crushed David Sieglar, 6-1, 6-1, to win the Western Open in Cleveland and Brian Gottfried defeated Tony Graham, 6-3, 6-3, to take the Stowe (Vt.) Grand Prix.

Green Rallies From 3 Back To Win Hartford Golf by 1

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. — Hubert Green, whose last PGA victory was two years ago, rallied from 3 strokes back with a 7-under-par 64 Sunday and won the Jimmy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open golf tournament by one stroke.

Green had a tournament-record-tying 72-hole total of 20-under-264 on the 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club course. The victory was Green's 17th on the PGA tour.

Third-round leader Roger Maltbie shot a 68 to finish in a tie for second at 265 with Bobby Clampett and Fred Couples. Clampett shot a last-round 64 and Couples a 66. Tim Snapp, who shot a 65 and finished at 266, was also in fifth. Three strokes off the pace were Curtis Strange and Jack Renner. Lon Nielsen, who led the first two rounds, shot a par 71 for a 271 total and a tie for 23d.

Green, the 1977 U.S. Open champion, last won a tournament in 1979 in New Orleans.

Green did not take the lead until Maltbie three-putted — from three feet — at the 15th hole for a bogey. The two had been tied at 20-under. "I guess the first thing I want to say is I'm sorry for Roger Maltbie," Green said. "I know it hurts. I've been there."

But Green was satisfied, saying, "It's been a long, dry spell. I putted great. My gosh, I made more 10-20 foot putts than I have in a long time."

Green's round included seven birdies and no bogeys, but he did not have the championship clinched until Maltbie missed another birdie on the 18th, which would have tied the tournament.

Stephenson Sets Record DALLAS (AP) — Jan Stephenson broke the LPGA record for a 54-hole tournament with a final-round 8-under-par 64 Sunday to win the Mary Kay Golf Classic. Stephenson, who birdied five consecutive holes with putts ranging

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MAKING A SPLASH — Mary Meagher broke her world record in the 100

Art Buchwald
Rousing Moments

WASHINGTON — It may be my imagination but every summer the syndicate bosses hold a briefing just as I'm about to go on vacation.



"Our agents inform us that Buchwald will be vacationing here in this house. His bedroom is located up here. Our objective is to see that he gets no sleep."

Café in Peking
Back in Business

PEKING — The Peace Hotel Café, closed early last year after it became a lively meeting place where foreigners got to know young Chinese, has reopened.

Janet Dailey
The Gripping Epic of a Willowy Brunette
Who Made Millions Grinding Out Romances

By Tad Bartimus
The Associated Press
BRANSON, Mo. — The heroine of our story, Dear Reader, is a willowy brunette with wide green eyes and couple of million dollars.



Best-selling romance author Dailey: My friend Harlequin.

to Janet Dailey. They are the people who, in the last decade, have made the romance novel the fastest growing market in publishing.

"The idea was to travel and enjoy life," he added. "We soon found out that the problem with doing nothing is that you never know when you're done."

"When I first wanted to write as a child and later a teen-ager, I couldn't decide what to write about. When I started reading romances, I knew I'd found it."

"No Quarter Success" was a smashing success and in 1976 Janet Dailey wrote six more books. The next year she had one coming out every month.

Elizabeth Taylor wanted to marry Ardeshr Zohabi, former Iranian ambassador to the United States, in 1975, but Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi forbade it, according to an unauthorized biography of Taylor condensed in Ladies Home Journal.

"Superman III" begins filming next year — without Margot Kidder as Lois Lane. According to the People magazine, Kidder, who played Lois in the first two Superman movies, says she was told by producers Alexander and Bryan Koppelman that the Superman-Lois relationship had gone as far as it could go.

PEOPLE: Writer Says Shah... A Liz Taylor Marriage

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